THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

PARIS.

General Vinoy, the New Governor of the Devastated Capital.

General Vinoy, whose appointment to the governorship of Paris has been announced, is one of the veterans of the French army. He first saw service in Algeria, where he greatly distinguished himself. The outbreak of the war between France and Germany last year found him, after a long and honorable career, on the retired list. The war recalled him to active service, but not in time to take an active part in the operations in the field in the earlier stages of the conflict. His first duty was the organization of a special corps at the capital, the command of which he received. At the head of this force he marched out of Paris just previous to the battle of Sedan, reaching Mezieres after the great disaster which there overwhelmed MacMahon's army and resulted in the capture of the Emperor. Vinoy at once fell back upon Paris, conducting the retreat with great skill and success. Just before he succeeded in re-entering Paris with his corps, however, he was overtaken, on the 16th of September, by the advancing Germans, and a sharp skirmish ensued between Forts Ivry and Charenton, in the immediate vicinity of the capital. On the 19th he had another encounter with the Germans near Fort Villejuif and Montrouge, in which his forces sustained considerable loss, and were driven rather precipitately into Paris. After the investment of the capital by the Germans, he was intrusted with an important command, at first co-ordinate with General Ducrot, but early in November last he was made subordinate to the latter general, as commander of one of the three corps into which the active army for the defense of the capital was divided. He commanded the forces which made the first sortie from Paris, on September 20, to the south of the beleaguered city, but was repulsed by the Germans with considerable loss. On the 21st of December, Vinoy and Ducrot in company made a grand sortie, at least 100,000 men being engaged on the French side. Vinoy's force ventured beyond the range of the forts to the east of the city, Ducrot going to the south. But, although the plan of these sorties was very comprehensive, they were feebly executed and easily repulsed.

General Vinoy took an active part in the last sorties during the siege, capturing Montretout and holding that position for some time, on January 19. The utter failure of the demonstration, however, brought about a reorganization and led to the resignation of Trochu, who was, on the 21st, succeeded in the chief command of the army of Paris by Vinoy. The latter accepted the command on the express condition that stern measures should be taken to repress the disturbances which were threatened by the Red Republican element, at the prospect of a surrender to the Germans, which was eventually consummated on the 28th, before the new commander-in-chief could make another demonstration. In the negotiations which preceded the capitulation, General Vinoy took an active part, and fully acquiesced in the inevitable fate of the city.

After the capitulation, General Vinoy was, on February 15, appointed to the command of the National Guards of the Seine, as successor to General Clement Thomas. On the 1st of March he issued an order of the day, in which he clearly foreshadowed the Communal revolt. The least agitation, he said, would furnish a pretext for an irreparable misfortune, which only calmness and dignity could avert. Relieved from the command of the National Guards by General Paladines, just before the outbreak of the Socialist rebellion, General Vinoy was placed in command of the Government forces which were first led against the insurgents on the hill of Montmartre, on the 18th of March. He accomplished nothing, however, and was severely maltreated, barely escaping with his life. After the appointment of MacMahon to the chief command, Vinoy was placed at the head of the reserves, preparatory to the final assault on the insurgents. He participated actively and successfully in the final struggle for the possession of the city, capturing two of the latest positions held by the insurgents, the Place de Belleville, on the night of the 26th, and the Cemetery of Pere la Chaise, on the following evening.

On the 28th President Thiers appointed him Governor of Paris, a post of great responsibility in the present critical situation. General Vinoy is reported as being a decided opponent of the republic and a warm adherent of the Bonaparte dynasty, a circumstance which may possibly have an important bearing on future events.

CLUSERET'S FATE.

Another of the Communist Leaders Meets a Violent Death—His Adventurous Career in two Hemispheres.

For some days past the fate of the reckless adventurer Cluseret has been involved in doubt, but it is now definitely announced that his disgraceful career has had a fitting termination. On Saturday last, the 27th, he was shot by the Versaillists in the Barracks of Prince Eugene, Paris.

Gustave Paul Cluseret was born in Paris on the 13th of June, 1823. In 1841 he entered the military school of St. Cyr, and two years later was appointed a sub-lieutenant in a regiment of the line of which his father held command. He served for four years as an instructor of the principles of tactics, strategy, and fortifications, and in January, 1848, was promoted to a first lieutenancy.

Joining the Garde Mobile in April, 1848, he was appointed major, and took an active part in the revolutionary troubles of that year, being made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in July for his services. In January, 1849, he retired from active service, and was placed on half pay by Louis Napoleon, then Prince President. Cluseret then devoted himself to art, and opened a studio in Paris, but in 1852 returned to active service and was sent to Algeria as a lieutenant of Chasseurs, taking an active part in several expeditions. In 1854 he saw service in the Crimea and received a captaincy as a reward for his gallantry, a quality which has never been denied him. In 1857 he returned to Algeria, where his gallantry secured him the decoration of officer of the Legion of Honor.

Cluseret again withdrew from the French service, but took part subsequently in the Italian campaign of 1859, as commander of the French Legion under Garibaldi. The outbreak of the Rebellion led him to this country, and in January, 1862, he was appointed colonel and assigned to duty with General Fremont, by whom he was placed in command of the advance guard, and in June following took part in the battles of Strasburg, Harrisonburg, and Cross Keys. For his conduct in the last engagement he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers, to date from October 14, 1862, but no commission was ever issued to him. He subsequently served under Generals Sigel and Milroy, but withdrew from the service before the close of the war, his withdrawal being based on alleged excesses authorized by Milroy. By this time, however, his unreliability was quite apparent, and he was followed into his retirement by no regrets by those who knew and understood him.

Cluseret then turned his attention to journalism, and became editor of the *New Nation*, a weekly paper published in New York, to advocate the claims of General Fremont to the Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Lincoln. It is said that Cluseret proved treacherous to his employers, and being detected, was summarily ejected. He also wrote for this paper a series of military criticisms which showed him to be in active sympathy with, if not in the pay of, the Confederates. He subsequently entered into various other journalistic enterprises, none of which were successful in getting before the public.

Disgusted finally with the United States, he returned to France in 1868, and there advertised himself extensively as "General" Cluseret, in a series of newspaper communications on the reorganization of the French army. To escape the persecutions which ensued, he was obliged to leave France.

At the time of the fall of the Second Empire he was engaged in New York in purchasing hay for shipment to France, but at once started for his native country, where he soon came prominently before the public. Early in September last he published in the *Marseillaise*, a fierce assault upon the members of the Provisional Government, for which he barely escaped a mobbing, the vengeance of the people being vented upon the paper in default of his presence. He was obliged to leave Paris finally, and in the latter part of the month found himself in Lyons, where he headed a Red Republican demonstration, which was for some time quite serious. Prompt arrests, however, suppressed the movement, and Cluseret proceeded to Marseilles, where in October and November he was the occasion of considerable trouble.

He next appeared before the public after the outbreak of the Communist revolt in Paris, and on March 22 installed himself at the Ministry of War as chief director of the revolution. A bombastic pronunciamento heralded his accession to power, which terminated with the close of April, when he was suspended by General Rossel, and taken into custody on the charge of treason to the Commune. An examination of his case was commenced, but the collapse of the Commune occurred before it was concluded.

Cluseret was one of those restless, volatile, treacherous creatures whose sole redeeming trait is a tincture of personal courage. He proved false, in turn, to every cause that he espoused. Just previous to his flight from France before the recent war, it is even said that he was saved from the guillotine by the intercession of Minister Washburne, on his pretense of a claim to American citizenship.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

A Man Who Has Escaped Two Convictions by Technicalities.

From the Portland Oregonian.

It will be remembered that a man named William B. Bird, who had been a soldier in the United States army, was convicted some three months ago by a court-martial at Vancouver of a homicide perpetrated at Sitka, and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment at hard labor at Alcatraz. The findings and sentence of the court were forwarded to Washington, but were disapproved by the Secretary of War, who returned them, on the ground that the military had no right to try the man, and with instructions that he should be handed over to the civil authorities. Accordingly he was brought back here on Sunday night on the John L. Stephens and placed in the custody of Chief Lappeus. It appears that at the time of the homicide at Sitka he was no longer a soldier, having been discharged from the service some weeks before. On this ground the Secretary of War disapproved the action of the court-martial. Yesterday application was made for a writ of habeas corpus to bring him before a civil court here. Judge Upton was absent from the city, but the County Judge, Hamilton, was applied to, who ordered the writ to issue, making it returnable at 11 o'clock. At that hour, Bird was brought before the court, but counsel were not ready to proceed. Finally, application was made to Judge Deady, of the United States Court, for another writ, which was granted, and the prisoner ordered to be brought before him on Wednesday morning.

It appears that Bird was charged some time before the homicide with another offense at Sitka. A court-martial was constituted by General Davis, who also preferred charges against him. By this court-martial he was ordered to be dismissed from the service. The papers were forwarded to Washington, but were disapproved because an officer has not, by military law, a right both to prefer charges and appoint the court-martial to try the offender. It was therefore ordered by the department that Bird should receive his pay and allowances until he was regularly discharged. Thus the findings of two courts-martial in his case have been disapproved.

The man whom he killed at Sitka was Lieutenant Cowan, of the revenue service. There was an altercation between Bird and a man named Brady; the latter, it is asserted, struck Bird on the head with a billy and pushed him out of a door, when Bird drew a revolver, which was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through the door and killing Lieutenant Cowan. Such is the statement related to us. Bird was then arrested by the military, his citizen's dress taken off and a soldier's dress put on him; he was kept for a considerable time in custody at Sitka, and was finally brought to Vancouver and tried by court-martial. The case as it now stands seems to be a knotty one. It seems to be a question whether the civil authorities have jurisdiction, it having been decided that the military have not. There is no civil government in Alaska, and no provision has been made for the administration of justice in cases arising in that Territory.

—Pressed for time—Egyptian mummies.

—The artist's adieu to his picture—You be hanged!

—Good resolutions, like fainting ladies, want carrying out.

—Canada's new postal cards are to be issued in June.

—It is said that there is not a citizen of Maine worth a million of dollars.

—The capital invested in vessels on the Mississippi river and in the cargoes they are constantly carrying is $1,500,000,000.

—A lad in Cincinnati went through a planing mill recently. His rough edges were so thoroughly smoothed that his recovery is doubtful.

SECOND EDITION

Weakness of Thiers' Government.

It is Thought too Weak to Last.

Reconstruction of the Cabinet.

Surrender of Vincennes.

Important Mexican Advices.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The New Jersey Census.

Jay Cooke & Co. and the New Loan

The Offer to take it Declined.

Great Storm in Cincinnati.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Condition of Belleville.

PARIS, May 30—Tuesday Afternoon.—Last night I visited Belleville. It is filled with troops, and the ground is covered with *debris*. Ruins of buildings met the eye everywhere.

The Execution of Cluseret.

General Cluseret, whose fate has been in doubt for some days, it has been ascertained was shot on Saturday last in the barracks of Prince Eugene.

A Prisoner named Dufie,

having boasted that he had been ordered to execute Generals Thomas and Lecompte, was taken towards Chatelle, when he attempted to escape. The captain of the troop which guarded Dufie fired a revolver at the fleeing prisoner, and the bullet struck him in the head. He fell, but immediately attempted to rise upon his elbows, when the sergeant and four men fired upon him, killing him instantly.

At this writing

Large Masses of Troops

are passing down the Rue Lafayette, bearing twenty-two insurgent standards. Bands are playing and the streets are crowded. There is much cheering, and in fact the people are afraid to look sad lest they be arrested as sympathizers with the Commune.

A girl seventeen years of age was shot this morning for firing at an officer.

A number of persons

Detected in Throwing Petroleum

in the cellars of the Faubourg Montmartre, and also in firing upon troops in the Rue Havre, were all arrested.

Reconstruction of the Cabinet.

M. Picard has resigned, and is succeeded by Lefranc; General Cissey supersedes General Leflo as Minister of War; Favre remains in the Ministry at the special request of Thiers. Picard will be made Governor of the Bank of France.

Vincennes Surrendered Unconditionally

this morning. It contained three hundred men, among whom were eighteen chiefs of the defunct Commune.

General Cissey's, Ladmirault's, and Vinoy's corps have completely occupied Paris, and will remain until the city is thoroughly pacified. General Barral is named for Governor of the city, but without the title.

Weakness of the Paris Government.

PARIS (Tuesday Evening), May 30.—Already there is a strong feeling that the Paris Government is too weak to last.

Awful Massacres

continue. In one ditch wounded were buried alive. They groaned and shrieked dreadfully all night. Vidal was shot; so was Freidherd. Forty thousand francs were found in the latter's cell, which are spoils of the republic. Matthieu Murcher, of the Commune, was arrested, and $150,000 francs found upon him. Okolowski was found wounded in an ambulance, and taken out and shot. Milliere was arrested at the Luxembourg. He resisted violently, and fired six shots from a revolver. He was taken to the steps and shot by the Versaillists at the barricades in the Place des Fetes. A number of insurgents lost their way and got mixed up with the Versaillists, by whom they were taken prisoners and fifty shot.

The Picard Resignation.

LONDON, May 31.—The *Times'* special from Versailles says Ernest Picard has resigned the Ministry of the Interior and is succeeded therein by Victor Lefranc.

The *Monde* announces that

Joinville and Aumale

have proclaimed adherence to the manifesto of Chambord, and the fusion of the Legitimists and Orleanists is complete.

The *Daily News'* special says

Rochefort

is certainly condemned.

General Leflo

goes to St. Petersburg as ambassador from France. He is succeeded as Minister of War by General Cissey. Picard is appointed Governor of the Bank of France.

The Hugos.

Francois Hugo writes a letter to the *Independance Belge*, giving details of the attack upon his father's house in Brussels, and asserting that the mob cried "Death to Hugo!" The *Belge* disapproves the expulsion of Hugo.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 31—10:30 A. M.—Consols 93⅝ for money and account. U. S. bonds firm; 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, 90¾; of 1867, 92⅝; 10-40s, 89.

LIVERPOOL, May 31—10:30 A. M.—Cotton opened firm; middling uplands, 7⅛@7¼d.; middling Orleans, 7¼d. Sales 10,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 31—1:30 P. M.—Consols, 93⅝.

LIVERPOOL, May 31—2:30 P. M.—Cotton active and firmer; middling uplands, 7⅛@7¼d.; Orleans, 8d. Sales now estimated at 20,000 bales, of which 7000 are for export and speculation. Sales on a ship named at New Orleans, not below good ordinary, at 8 1-16d. Tallow, 42s. 9d.

LONDON, May 31.—Tallow, 43s. 6d@43s. 9d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Jay Cooke & Co. and the New Loan—The Offer Declined.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Secretary of the Treasury has finally notified Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. that the proposition, made in behalf of a combination of banks and bankers and themselves, to take the balance of the two hundred million loan is declined, for the reason that the Secretary doubts his power to accept some of the conditions proposed.

The Secretary, at the conclusion of his letter to Jay Cooke, pays that gentleman the following merited compliment:—

"But, believe me, I am under great obligations to you and your house for the active efforts already made by you in aiding the Government to place the loan."

It is probable that a proposition which the Secretary may feel it best to accept may be shortly tendered to him by the same party.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

New Jersey Census—Productions of Agriculture in the State.

Acres of improved land	1,976,474
" wood "	718,335
" other unimproved land	294,702
Cash value of farms	$357,523,376
Value of implements and machinery	$7,887,991
Amount of wages paid during the year	$3,814,548
Horses, number	79,709
Mules and asses, number	8,853
Milch cows, number	133,331
Working oxen, number	3,830
Other cattle, number	60,327
Sheep, number	120,067
Swine, number	142,563
Value of live stock	$21,443,463
Spring wheat, bushels	2,099
Winter wheat, bushels	2,299,354
Rye, bushels	566,775
Indian corn, bushels	8,745,384
Oats, bushels	4,099,830
Barley, bushels	8,233
Buckwheat, bushels	353,983
Tobacco, pounds	40,871
Wool, pounds	328,242
Peas and beans, bushels	56,221
Irish potatoes, bushels	4,725,439
Sweet potatoes, bushels	1,550,784
Orchard products and agriculture	$1,298,282
Produce of market gardens	$2,978,250
Wine, gallons	24,970
Butter, pounds	8,266,023
Cheese, pounds	38,229
Milk sold, gallons	5,373,323
Hay, tons	521,973
Cloverseed, bushels	26,806
Grass seed, bushels	72,401
Hops, pounds	19,033
Hemp, tons	5
Flax, pounds	234,051
Flaxseed, bushels	6,095
Maple sugar, pounds	419
Maple molasses, gallons	5
Sorghum molasses, gallons	17,424
Wax, pounds	2,021
Honey, pounds	60,536
Forest products	$359,704
Value of home manufactures	$144,016
Value of animals slaughtered	$6,982,163
Value of all farm productions	$42,725,198

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 31—10:30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer has risen on the Rocky Mountain stations. It fell somewhat on Tuesday in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, but is now rising. It remains low from Lake Ontario eastward, and has fallen slightly in the Southern and Gulf States. The temperature remains without material change, excepting a decided fall in New York and eastward, which latter region is now covered with threatening clouds and occasional light rains. Rainy and threatening weather has also continued in Ohio and East Tennessee and South Carolina. Heavy rains have fallen at the Rocky Mountain stations, where it is now clearing away. Fresh winds from the south and southwest have prevailed in the South and Middle Atlantic and in Nebraska. Elsewhere light and local winds have prevailed.

Probabilities.—It is probable that threatening weather, with light rains, will continue in the extreme Eastern States. Clear weather from Lake Erie to Lake Superior; partially cloudy and clear weather, with increasing temperature, in the Ohio Valley and southward, with rain in portions of the Blue Ridge.

FROM MEXICO.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Insurrectionary News—Political, etc.

MEXICO, May 23.—Affairs look threatening in the States of Jalisco, San Luis, Potosi, and Puebla. Canto has been sentenced to death. A million dollars in silver arrived from Guadalajara to be shipped to Europe and the United States. Tampico has not yet been taken. Consul Badham says the rebellion is not of political significance. Its only object is to rob merchants. Tamberlik, Peralta, and Marie were enthusiastically received on their first appearance.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Viaduct Railway.

NEW YORK, May 31.—It has been decided by the Directors of the Viaduct Railway to build an eastern branch, from the City Hall to Eighty-fourth street first, and to complete it about the end of next year. The engineer expects to put through trains from City Hall to Eighty-fourth street in thirteen or fourteen minutes.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Storm in Cincinnati—Death by Lightning.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—A heavy rain storm occurred yesterday afternoon and evening, accompanied with lightning. J. F. Forbas, a well-known citizen, was struck by lightning and killed. Much damage was done in the city from water.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Fruit Crop Injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—The high winds have damaged the fruit and grape crops extensively in the vicinity of Los Angeles.

Decoration Day

was appropriately observed here and at Virginia City.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Stocks dull and heavy. Money easy at 3 per cent. Gold, 111⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupons, 111¾; do. 1864, cp., 111⅜; do. 1865, cp., 111¾; do. 1865, new, 113⅛; do. 1867, 113⅜; do. 1868, 113½; 10-40s, 109⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 74; Missouri 6s, 95½; Canton Co., 83½; Cumberland preferred, 34; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 99¾; Erie, 30¼; Reading, 117⅝; Adams Express, 81½; Michigan Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 114; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 120; Chicago and Rock Island, 141½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99½; Western Union Telegraph, 58½.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Wheat market dull. No. 2, $1·26⅜@1·27⅜, seller June; and $1·27¾, seller July. Corn dull at 51⅜@51¾c., seller June; and 53⅜@53¾c, seller July.

	Receipts.	Ships'ts.		Receipts.	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls.	3,000	1,000	Oats, bus.	32,000	86,000
Wheat, bus.	46,000	5,000	Rye, bus	1,000	1,000
Corn, bus.	201,000	94,000	Barley, bus.	2,000	....

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, May 31.—Wheat market steady. No. 1, $1·28¾; No. 2, $1·26¾. Receipts, 109,000 bushels; shipments, 129,000 bushels. Freights—steam, 10½c.; sail, 6½c.

IS HE THE COMING MAN?

Proclamation of the Count de Chambord.

VERSAILLES, May 12.—I send you an interesting document—namely, a manifesto of the Count de Chambord, in the form of a letter to one of his friends:—

Like you, my dear friend, I witness with grief and pain the lamentable fortunes of this hateful civil war, which has so closely followed the disasters of invasion. I have no need to tell you how completely I sympathize with you in the sad reflections which it suggests, and how fully I comprehend your anguish. When the first shell from the enemy burst over Paris I could only think of the grandeur of the city in which I was born. I gave utterance to a cry which has been heard. I could do no more, and now, as then, I am compelled to groan over the horrors of this fratricical contest. But be confident. The hazards of this grievous enterprise are not greater than the heroism of our troops. You live, you say, among men of parties anxious to know what I wish, what I desire, and what I hope. Be good enough to acquaint them with my most cherished thoughts, and with all the sentiments which inspire me. Say that I have never deceived them, that I never shall deceive them, and that I entreat them in the name of all mankind, the witnesses of our misfortunes, to forget our dissensions, our prejudices, and our enmities. Caution them against the calumnies spread for the purpose of creating a belief that, discouraged by the greatness of our misfortunes and despairing of the future of my country, I have renounced the happiness of saving it. It will be saved whenever it ceases to confound license with liberty. Above all, it will be saved when it ceases to look for security from hazard governments, which, after a few years of fancied security, leave it in difficulties truly deplorable. Beyond political agitations there is a France which suffers—a France which cannot be destroyed and which will not be destroyed; for when Providence subjects a nation to such trials it is because great duties are still in reserve for it. Let us confess that the desertion of principle is the real cause of our disasters. A Christian nation cannot with impunity tear out the venerable pages of its history, break the chain of its traditions, inscribe at the head of its constitution a negation of the rights of God, or banish every religious idea from its laws and its public instruction. Under such circumstances disorder will be the rule. The oscillations will be between anarchy and Cæsarism, two forms of government equally disgraceful—equally characteristic of the decadence of heathen nations, and which will ever be the lot of nations who are forgetful of their duty. The country was well aware of this when it elected men as enlightened as you as to the wants of the time, and penetrated with a sense of the principles which are essential to every society which seeks to maintain itself in honor and liberty. Hence it is, my dear friend, notwithstanding any remains of prejudice, the good sense of all France long a for a monarchy. It sees its way by the glimmerings of its conflagrations. It sees that order is requisite to justice and honesty, and that independently of hereditary monarchy it has nothing to hope for. Oppose with earnestness the errors and prejudices which too rapidly find admission into the hearts of the noblest. It is given out that I claim absolute power. Would to God that such a power had not so readily been accorded to those who in troublous times came forward as saviors! Had it been otherwise, we should not today have been lamenting the misfortunes of the country. You know that what I desire is to labor for the regeneration of the country, to give scope to all its legitimate aspirations—to preside at the head of the whole house of France, over its destinies, and confidently submit the acts of the Government to the careful control of representatives freely elected. It is asserted that hereditary monarchy is incompatible with the equality of all before the law. I maintain that I do not on this point ignore the lessons of experience and the conditions of the life of a nation. How could I advocate privileges for others—I, who only ask to be allowed to devote every moment of my life to the security and happiness of France, and to share her distress before sharing her honor? It is asserted that the independence of the Papacy it is dear to me, and that I am determined to obtain efficacious guarantees for it. That is true. The liberty of the Church is the first condition of spiritual peace and of order in the State. To protect the Holy See was ever the honorable duty of our country, and the most indisputable cause of its greatness among nations. Only in the period of its greatest misfortunes has France abandoned this glorious protectorate. Rest assured if I am called it will be not only because I represent right, but because I am order, reform—because I am the essential basis of that authority which is required to restore that which has perished, and to govern justly and according to law, with the view of remedying the evils of the past and of paving the way for the future. I shall be told that I hold the ancient sword of France in my hand and in my breast the heart of a king and a father which recognizes no party. I am of no party, and do not desire to return or to reign by means of party. I have no injury to avenge, no enemy to exile, no fortune to retrieve, except that of France. It is in my power to select from every quarter the men who are anxious to associate themselves with this grand undertaking. I only bring back religion, concord, and peace. I desire to exercise no dictatorship but that of clemency, because in my hands, and in my hands alone, clemency is still justice. Thus it is, my dear friend, that I despair not of my country, and that I do not shrink from the magnitude of my task.

La parole est a la France et l'heure a Dieu.

May 8, 1871. HENRI.

IMMENSE BERRY SHIPMENTS.

Two Hundred and Fifty-six Thousand Quarts Pass Through Wilmington in a Single Day.

Yesterday was a big day for strawberry shipments, the quantity received off the Delaware Railroad for shipment northward being the largest ever shipped in a single day.

There came over that road eighteen cars for New York and eight to Philadelphia, twenty-six in all, and as each car averages 8000 quarts, the shipments from the Peninsula yesterday, amounted to the enormous aggregate of 208,000 quarts.

Besides these there were six car loads from Baltimore for New York, making 48,000 quarts more; making a total aggregate of 256,000 quarts and weighing 250 tons.

And we do not believe we have yet reached the height of the season.—*Wilmington Com.*

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Baggage-Master Falls Off His Train.

On the arrival here last night of the train which leaves Philadelphia at 11·30 P. M., it was found that the baggage-master was missing. As he was known to have been on the train when it started, it was surmised that he had fallen off, and Mr. Gookin dispatched an extra train northward to look for him. His body was found a short distance this side (south) of Thurlow, life being entirely extinct, and in such position and condition as to show that the surmise that he had fallen off the train was correct. The remains were taken to Chester, where an inquest will be held. Deceased's name was Clinton Goslin, and he has a brother, a dentist, living in New Castle.—*Wilmington Commercial last evening.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Wednesday, May 31, 1871.

In the money market the same features so often noted continue without material change. The supply of loanable currency is excessive at all the usual sources, and borrowers both on call and time are supplied liberally on very favorable terms. Many loans on call are reported to-day as low as 3 per cent., but the average rate is 4 per cent. on Government and good stock collaterals. Commercial paper is scarce, sympathizing with the general apathy in trade, and first-class acceptances meet with ready sale at 5@6 per cent, both at the banks and on the street.

Gold is quiet and steady, the sales ranging from 111⅝@111¾, closing at the latter.

Government bonds are dull but firm, with little change to record in prices.

Stocks were moderately active, but prices show a considerable break, which is pretty general. Sales of State 6s, third series, at 103; City 6s at 102¼ for the new certificates.

Reading Railroad was weak, with sales at 59 3-6@59; Pennsylvania sold at 62¾; Camden and Amboy at 129½; North Pennsylvania at 48⅝; Minehill at 54; Lehigh Valley at 63¼; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 53½, b. o.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 37¼@37¾.

In the balance of the list the only sales were Commonwealth Bank at 54 and McClintock Oil at ⅝.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$900 City 6s, New	102⅝	100 sh Reading	59 3-16
$2000 H & B Top c	45	200 do	59
$1000 O C & A R 7s	87¼	200 do	59¼
3 sh Cam & Am	129¾	100 do	85.59 3-16
100 sh Leh N	b60 87¾	100 do	85.59 3-16
300 do	860. 87¾	100 do	85.59 1-16
500 do	87¾	100 do	59 1-16
1 sh Minehill R	54	500 do	860.59 1-16
100 sh Leh V R	62¾	200 do	85.59 1-16
50 do	b5. 62¾	500 do	59
26 sh Penna R	62¾	200 do	59 1-16
4 do. receipts	62	300 do	59 1-16
38 sh O C & A R	59¾	600 do	59
100 do	830. 59¾		

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 111¾@111¾; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do., July, 1865, 113¾@113¾; do., July, 1867, 113¾@114; do. July, 1868, 113¾@114; 10-40s, 109¼@109¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115¼@115½. Gold, 111¼@111¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 South Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@117¾; do. 1862, 111¾@111¾; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do. new, 113¼@114; do. 1867, do. 113¾@114; do. 1868, do. 113¾@114; 10-40s, 109¾@109¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115¼@115¾; Gold, 111¾@112; Silver, 107@108¾; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 92¼@93¼; Central Pacific Railroad, 102¼@103¾; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 84¾@85½.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111¾	11·25 A. M.	111¾
10·25 "	111¾	11·34 "	111¾
11·36 "	111¾	12·05 P. M.	111¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, May 31.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton. Tanner's Bark ranges from $15 to $15·50 per cord.

Seeds—Cloverseed is dull and nominal at 8@8¼c. per lb. In Timothy nothing doing. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at $2·25@2·30.

The Flour market is quiet but steady at yesterday's quotations. 500 barrels sold in lots for the supply of the home consumers at $5·25@5·50 for superfine; $5·62½@5·87½ for extras; $6·50@6·75 for Iowa and Wisconsin extra family; $7@7·25 for fair and fancy Minnesota do. do.; $6·25@6·75 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $7@7·50 for Indiana and Ohio do. do., and $7·75@9 for fancy brands, as in quality. Also 575 barrels Quaker City Mills on private terms. Rye Flour sells in a small way at $5·87½@6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Sales of Indiana and Ohio red at $1·65@1·68; 10,000 bushels Indiana do. on private terms, and some amber at $1·68@1·70. Rye is steady and may be quoted at $1·12@1·15 for Pennsylvania and Western, and $1·05@1·10 for Southern. Corn is quiet at the decline noted yesterday. Sales of 3000 bushels at 74@75c. for yellow, and 72@73c. for Western mixed. Oats are in fair request, with sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 68@71c. for white, and 66@67c. for mixed.

Whisky is unchanged. 200 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 94c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 31

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....78 | 11 A. M.....86 | 2 P. M.....87

SUN RISES.....4·34 | MOON SETS.....2·56
SUN SETS.....7·21 | HIGH WATER.....11·41

(By Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—Arrived, ships Southampton, from Galveston; Glenesk, from New York; and Louis Walsh, from New Orleans; schrs Scindia, fm New York, and Viola, from New Orleans; and bark Lamaica, from Galveston.

LONDON, May 31.—Steamships Anglia, Captain Craig, and Sidonian, from New York, have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 32.—Arrived, steamship City of Limerick.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, May 31.—Arrived, steamship Minnesota, from Liverpool.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr B. Bradley, McMonagie, Newport.
Schr Ney, Chase, do.
Schr Rachael Seaman, Seaman, Boston.
Schr Transit, Rackett, New Bedford.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, Pawtucket.
Barge Watson H. Boone, Bloomsburg, New York.
Barge Clorinda, Brown, do.
Barge Almira Jane, Hamilton, do.
Barge No. 86, Renna, do.
Tugs Mary, ——; Chesapeake, Merrihew; and G. B. Hutchings, Mulford, Baltimore, with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

N. G. ship Admiral, Haesloop, 49 days from Liverpool, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.
Ship William Ross, Ross, 40 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark Marnlehead, Collins, 53 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Br. bark J. T. Smith, Howard, 62 days from Messina, with fruit, etc., to Isaac Jeanes & Co.
Bark E. F. Harriman, Nickels, 12 days from Havana, with sugar and molasses to H. W. Bartol—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Dan. brig Svava, Bache, 47 days from Messina, with fruit, etc., to S. S. Scattergood.
Brig Jeremiah, Ford, 17 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, 8 days fm Sagua, with sugar and molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris.
Schr Lizzie Maull, Adams, 13 days from Bangor, with shingles, laths, etc., to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Howard, Wooster, 12 days from Bangor, with laths and pickets to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr R. C. Thomas, Crockett, 13 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to A. C. Clewell—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Sophie, Bunker, 10 days from Windsor, N.S., with plaster to Smith & Harris—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.
Schr Chief, West, 1 day from Indian River, Del., with lumber to John L. Redner.
Schr Minnie Griffing, Griffing, 9 days from New Haven, with mdse. to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr John McAdam, Willard, 10 days from Fall River, in ballast to do.
Schr Nellie K. Benedict, Case, 6 days from Somerset, with iron to do.
Schr Fred. Fish, Davis, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to do.
Schr Albert Henderson (new), Henderson, from Boston, in ballast to do.
Schr B. F. Lowell, Leavitt, from Boston, in ballast to do.
Schr J. D. Ingraham, Dickerson, 5 days from Portland, Conn., with stone to do.
Tug Joe Johnson, Ingraham, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

JEFF. DAVIS AND THE "LOST CAUSE."

From the N. Y. Times.

Many persons may feel surprised that the "long-headed" members of the Democratic party do not contrive to silence Mr. Jefferson Davis. But the fact is that Mr. Davis is too much for them. He represents, as Louis Napoleon used to say of himself, a "cause and a defeat;" and the Southern people like him on that account, and prefer to hear him croak about their "cause" rather than listen to the unpalatable advice of Mr. John Quincy Adams. It is only another illustration of the insuperable difficulty which the Democrats have to face—the difficulty, that is, of framing a policy which would be at once acceptable to the North and popular in the South. Mr. John Quincy Adams understands the temper of the North, and Jefferson Davis understands equally well the temper of the South. If only a "compromise" could be devised which would find favor in both sections of the country! But there is the rub. If the Democrats please the South, they offend the North, and any movement they make renders their prospects rather worse than they were before. Hence, as we have pointed out, they try to fill up the time by abusing General Grant, the man who chose to be faithful to his country, and who does not go about the country dropping hints about the probable revival of the "Lost Cause." The President, whom Jefferson Davis does not love, is not popular with any portion of the Democratic party. We sincerely hope that he never will be.

In the meanwhile, the people have no excuse for misunderstanding the sentiments of the Southern wing of the Democratic party. The other day at Augusta, Ga., "Hon. W. Hilliard" read an address to Mr. Davis, in the course of which he said:—"I do not now propose to review the dread drama that closed in the overthrow of the Southern cause. That is not a lost cause. It is the cause of constitutional liberty, and will yet triumph." In reply, Mr. Davis pointed out the necessity for being very cautious in the expression of their opinions, but he went quite far enough. He talked about "upholding the right of a State to withdraw from a voluntary compact." The "Lost Cause" was "dear to him—more precious even than life;" and, he added, "I glory in its remembrance." All this is very easily understood. The correspondent of a contemporary, who saw Mr. Davis "received" at Columbia, S. C., recently, says that the "Bonnie Blue Flag" was played when he appeared, and he adds:—

"All through the South the women cherish a love of the 'lost cause' with a pertinacity that seems like a species of insanity, and the earliest instruction they give their children is to reverence the dead Confederacy, its flag, and its heroes, and to hate the Yankees and the very name of the United States. Even now, when six years have elapsed since the end of the war, these fanatics will not allow their children to play with the children of Northern people, and a Southern woman who ventures to associate with the hated Yankees is denounced and ostracized by her friends as a renegade."

Now here are facts which cannot be twisted one way or the other by "radical" newspapers. They speak for themselves. They show what thousands of Democrats mean when they speak of "restoring constitutional liberty." After all, the radical newspapers are not doing so much to expose the Democratic tactics as Mr. Jefferson Davis. Thanks to him, the people will know what they are about if they vote for a Democratic President at the next election. They will be voting for another war, and had better make up their minds at the same time to pay the price of it.

As for Jefferson Davis, in any other country but this, he would have been hanged long ago, and if traitors and rebels ever deserve to be hanged, Davis would not have suffered unjustly. No great revolution was ever seen before in which the leaders were allowed to escape, and permitted to go about the country afterwards mouthing sedition. There is such a thing as being too magnanimous—but supposing that it was all right to let Davis go, surely the country has some claim upon him in return for its generosity. General Lee set him a good example. From the surrender at Appomattox to the day of his death, General Lee was never known to utter a word calculated to revive the wild delusion which brought such unparalleled disasters upon the South, or to injure the Government which had extended to him its forgiveness. But Davis is not a man capable of appreciating such an example as this. He must still go about, not satisfied with the awful mischief he has already wrought, scattering firebrands and arrows of death in his path. He has the insolence to complain of the "wrongs" he has endured from the Government. Has he ever asked himself what other Government but this would have spared his miserable life? And when all is said and done, what thanks do the Southern people owe to this man? Their affection for Jackson and Lee is at least comprehensible. But Davis never did them anything but harm. In the last days of the war, it was his fault that stores never reached Lee's army. From first to last he was an obdurate, self-conceited, incompetent leader. And now, forsooth, he is to be set up on a pedestal, and crowned with flowers, and worshipped as a hero.

Why? Merely because he represents the treasonable plans of 1861. Intelligent men in the South know that he is a blockhead. But they still believe in the principle of which Davis is a sort of embodiment. They like to hear him mumble promises of a revival of secession. The Southern Democrats would be only too charmed to have him as *their* candidate for the Presidency next year. And, in truth, if the people mean to elect a Democrat at all, they may as well take Jefferson Davis while they are about it—after getting him freed from political disabilities, in accordance with the advice given by several Republican journals. It is not enough that a man who is responsible for the sacrifice of tens of thousands of lives should still be free to spit out venom at the Government—he must be immediately rendered eligible to a seat in the Senate. After that, let us go a step further and put him in General Grant's place. If we are determined to have another rebellion on our hands, we may as well go the shortest way to work about it. That, at least, seems to be the opinion of some Republicans as well as Democrats.

SEX IN POLITICS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The arguments against the admission of women to the parliamentary franchise have, for the most part, taken the form of attempts to show that women are deficient in the qualities and capacities which, according to the nearly universal agreement of men, constitute political aptitude. The answer to this reasoning has consisted partly in a denial of the alleged facts, partly in appeals to certain admissions already made by men concerning women, and more than all in inferences from some theories in human nature which, so far as they apply at all, apply to female human beings as well as to males. There are, however, another set of considerations which in this country have neither been urged on one side nor answered on the other—those which have their basis not in the weakness but in the power of the other sex.

The removal of the disabilities of women has ceased in some of the American States to be looked upon in the half-serious light in which it is at best regarded here, and the prospect of having to deal with it as a practical question is evidently causing a great deal of annoyance not only to the men but to that great majority of women whom their agitating sisters have not taken the precaution to consult. But the discussion of the most probable results of giving women votes has sometimes turned in the United States not on conjectures as to what would be their influence in politics if they were plain, middle-aged, and clever, but on guesses as to what that influence would be if they were young, pretty, and no better nor worse intellectually than they are at present. A well-known American newspaper cites a recent case of competition among sculptors for the honor of executing a statue which is to be erected at the public expense. A young "sculptress," as the American phrase goes, was a candidate for the distinction, and, after personal canvass of the trustees, she was chosen. She was very good-looking and had a very charming manner and address, but she had never made a statue in all her life. The American journalist reasonably asks whether this practical illustration of feminine influence in a sphere of public activity does not suggest a great number of reflections. It is difficult to give the hint without the appearance of discourtesy, but have not all of us been a good deal affected, in the opinions which we have formed on the subject, by the accidental circumstance that the ladies who have come prominently forward to claim the franchise have had a good many of the powers which constitute the strength of men, and for the most part but a small share of the powers which constitute the strength of women? Amid the outcry which has been made concerning man's oppression of woman, it has been a little forgotten that woman has extraordinary influence over man. The literary advocates of the enfranchisement of the sex have strongly protested against the commonplace aphorisms, once greatly in vogue, which attribute to women every imaginable form of silliness and frivolity; but there are another set of long-descended commonplaces, made more honestly, and seriously framed by their first authors, which speak of the power of women and of its immeasurable consequences. If the nose of Cleopatra, says the most famous of these, had been a hair's breadth longer, the fortunes of the world would have been altered. What change has come over the influence of women since the beginning of history, except that it is infinitely subtler, wider, and more penetrating than it once was? The arts which made the Greek hero spin and the Jewish hero betray the secret of his strength are literally copied nowadays only by those who empty the pockets of the navvy new from his railway or of the sailor fresh from his voyage; but there is an ascending scale of attraction from that which conquers brutal coarseness to that which is irresistible to the highest intellectual refinement. It is some form of this influence which still occasionally makes the politician vote in the wrong lobby, or, by a more imperceptible operation, turns the prophet of *a posteriori* philosophy into the impulsive spokesman of *a priori* theorists.

The truth is, there are few more extraordinary phenomena of our day than the levity with which the advocates of woman's rights propose to introduce into political life a force of enormous but quite unknown intensity. We venture to assert that nobody has the faintest conception of what the true effects would be of giving women votes. To take an example suggested by those who advocate the step, we might perhaps have guessed what would have been the consequence of giving votes to male negroes. We might have predicted that the enfranchised slave would prove in politics a weak copy of his former master—that he would exhibit less political courage and capacity, but that his principles of action would be substantially the old ones. But there is not a shadow of probability that women, as politicians, would be the least like men. They have for ages in their own sphere been in possession of immense power, but it has been power of a very peculiar kind exercised in a very peculiar way. Nobody who has any idea of the wonderful skill with which families are managed, and at the same time of the nature of the influence which enables this skill to be exercised, can listen without amazement to the flimsy, haphazard arguments which usually second the proposal to give this particular form of ability the political world for its field. The materials for any sort of opinion on the point are as scanty as possible. All we can say is that when the springs of action which were at first confined to the interior of the family have at any time become motives of political conduct, the result has been serious, but very far from admirable. The patriarch, whose relations to his children constituted society in the beginning of things, has become in these latter days the *père de famille*, who, according to Talleyrand, is *capable de tout;* and at least a century of English political history is filled with the records of shameless family jobbery. The present proposal is to give political power to the sex whose ideas and interests, ambition and cares, have hitherto from all time been bound up with the family.

Is there anybody who sincerely believes that female politicians would not job for their husbands, their sons, and their brothers? Is there anybody who would blame them for jobbing? Is there anybody who does not feel that a pernicious change would have come over society when they ceased to job? Men doubtless job now, sometimes most unblushingly, but still on the whole less than they did. But among the many results of admitting women to political privilege—most of them beyond all knowledge or conjecture—one certain consequence would be a vast addition to the influences which tend to cause public power to be abused for private, in the sense of family, objects. There is something curiously strange and even monstrous in the notion of a number of women sincerely putting forth all their energies for "the greatest happiness of the greatest number." But if it is doubtful whether the ends for which the public power of women would be used are likely to be those which on our present principles we think worthy of approbation, there is no doubt at all that the new class of politicians would bring with them a wholly new class of capacities for the attainment of their ends. It is quite possible, amid the ignorance with which we struggle on such subjects, to conceive the influence of women publicly exercised with the same excellence of intention with which it is, on the whole, applied in the management of the family. But it is really difficult to reflect without misgiving on this influence being exerted in politics in the same mode and through the same instrumentalities. If we ever really come to this, all that can be said is that the world will probably witness refinements of bribery and novelties of corruption such as it has not dreamed of as yet.

DRIFT OF THE TIDE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

No one who is in the habit of travelling in the British Provinces can fail to be impressed with the extraordinary progress which public sentiment in favor of annexation to the United States has made within a few years. This feeling is much stronger in Lower Canada than elsewhere, and there are many reasons why it should be so. There is less business transacted and less money in circulation in Lower Canada than in Upper Canada, with less demand for labor, and consequently more poverty. Lower Canada is inhabited generally by a French population. French is the language usually spoken, and the people have inherited the traditional French antipathy to England. An immense emigration from Lower Canada to the United States has been in progress for years, and the accounts sent back of the improved condition of those who have emigrated have served to create a favorable impression on the minds of those who have remained at home in regard to the United States and their institutions. A great majority of the people in Quebec and the country parishes in that part of the Province are to-day heartily in favor of annexation. Montreal is more prosperous, and the people in its vicinity are better contented with the present condition of affairs, though there are also large numbers of ardent annexationists.

In Upper Canada there is not that discontent with British rule manifested that is freely expressed in Lower Canada; but there are influences at work in favor of annexation which will eventually be very powerful. The opposition to any movement which could result in annexation includes politicians of both the Liberal and Conservative parties; pensioners and other beneficiaries of the English Government; the descendants of the Tories of the American Revolution who were driven out of the United States for their opposition to American independence; paupers and descendants of paupers who have been sent from Great Britain to Canada at the public expense; and the Irish Orangemen, who are numerous, and as a class intensely loyal to the British crown. When the new census is completed, Upper Canada expects to show a population equal to that of all the other provinces combined, and consequently to be able to control the legislation of the whole Dominion, and its politicians hope to rule the country. For this reason they are generally opposed to the idea of annexation.

On the other hand, there is a large American element in the population of Upper Canada; many of the most enterprising business men are from the United States, and these are fully alive to the advantages which would result to Canada from admission to the American Union. Nearly all the Catholic Irish, who are abundant in all parts of Canada, are annexationists; if there was no other reason for such a sentiment, the fact that the Orangemen are opposed to it would be sufficient. The rural population, aside from the classes mentioned above, are generally in favor of the change; they are convinced that if annexation should take place, the introduction of American enterprise and methods would increase the value of their property, and render all classes more prosperous. This feeling has been gaining ground ever since the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty.

Throughout the lower provinces—Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—there is a strong and energetic party in favor of annexation. Under the terms of the Canadian Confederation, their representatives are in a hopeless minority, and their influence in the general legislation for the Dominion amounts to nothing. The people are dissatisfied and discontented with the new order of things; there are no important ties of trade or intercourse to attach them to the other provinces, while every instinct of self-interest would naturally induce them to desire annexation. Besides, the American Republic offers the most available market for their productions of every kind. These reasons for desiring a change increase in strength and add to the number of annexationists with each succeeding year.

It will be seen that the causes which have operated to excite a desire for annexation in the minds of Canadians must become more and more potent so long as the present state of affairs continues, while the obstacles in the way of such an event are constantly becoming less formidable. If the annexation feeling continues to gain in the future in the same ratio that has marked its progress for the last few years, it will not be long before it becomes too strong to be disregarded by those in power on the other side of the Atlantic.

MR. GREELEY FOR PRESIDENT.

From the N. Y. World.

If the politics of a free country are generally earnest and exciting, they have also their comic and even grotesque side; and as we are no enemies to honest mirth, we willingly entertain the idea of Mr. Greeley being the Republican candidate for President in the great campaign of 1872. His manners are at least as polished as were those of President Lincoln; his knowledge of public affairs and public men is at least equal to that of President Grant; and there was never a day when either Lincoln or Grant could vie with Mr. Greeley in personal popularity. There is no man who is so warmly applauded whenever he appears in any public gathering; there is no man whom such eager and curious multitudes throng to look at when he is advertised in the rural districts; there is no living man whose name has so long been a household word at so many American firesides. The idea of running Mr. Greeley for President may seem laughable to crafty politicians "hackneyed in the ways of men," but there are simple and honest multitudes of his fellow-citizens who will never be able to see the point of the joke.

If the Republican party will take our advice, they will nominate Mr. Greeley. No matter whom they may nominate they are booked to be beaten; and no candidate would so enliven the canvass and contribute so much to the public amusement as the venerable sage of Chappaqua. The campaign would open with a universal guffaw of jovial excitement. Every Democrat and every Republican would be high and hilarious. There would be no end to the jibes, and the jokes, and the funny lampoons, and the grotesque pictorial caricatures, and the comic campaign songs, with which the Presidential canvass would be enlivened. There would be a universal kicking up of heels and turning of somersaults. Since the Republican party is foredoomed to die in 1872, we can think of no way in which its euthanasia could contribute so much to general good humor. It would go out amid shouts of laughter. By all means give us Mr. Greeley for the Republican candidate in 1872, and let his defeat inaugurate an "era of good feeling!" "Barkis is willin'," and it is a pity the politicians should not consent.

In all seriousness, the Republican party is more indebted to Mr. Greeley than to any other man in the country. If gratitude and the recognition of past services are to control the nomination, his claims are infinitely superior to those of General Grant. It may indeed be said that notwithstanding his great eminence as a journalist, he has no peculiar qualifications for President. But this objection is a two-edged sword, which cuts both ways. It is altogether more fatal to the claims of General Grant than to those of Mr. Greeley. General Grant was not nominated on the score of fitness, but in sheer recognition of his dogged persistence as a military butcher. He had not the first qualification for any civil office. But Mr. Greeley has given the whole strength of his life to the consideration and discussion of political measures. It is not for the Republican party to question his wisdom when they have adopted and indorsed all his leading views. He has shaped all their political issues. He has pioneered the path in which the Republican party has followed. Take the great measure of all, that on which they pride themselves above all others, the emancipation of the slaves. It is absurd to credit Mr. Lincoln with that measure, into which he was reluctantly forced by a public opinion which Mr. Greeley had created. If gratitude and the recognition of past services are to control the Republican nomination for President, there is no comparison between Mr. Greeley and General Grant. And as to qualifications for the office, Mr. Greeley would at least make as respectable a figure as the stolid military sphinx who has not political ideas enough to supply him with the materials of a three minutes' speech. Crab-apples may not be the best kind of fruit; but a tree which every year bears a great crop of crab-apples is better worth cultivating than a tree which bears nothing.

Mr. Greeley was a noted man in American politics long before General Grant was even heard of. And there is none of General Grant's possible rivals for the Republican nomination who occupies half the space in the public eye which the editor of the *Tribune* has done for the last quarter of a century. If the Republican party wishes to die with grace and decency, let it at last do tardy justice to the man who has done more to shape its policy and achieve its success than any other citizen. To be sure, it is none of our funeral; but we may be pardoned for feeling the ordinary interest of spectators in the pomp and parade of the final obsequies. Mr. Greeley unequivocally signifies his willingness to be the Republican candidate if the party chooses to nominate him. Since he is willing to be led as a lamb to the slaughter, why should he be denied the crown of martyrdom?

He has some strong points as a candidate. He signed the bail bond of Jefferson Davis. He is a strenuous advocate of universal amnesty. In his present visit to the South he has courted Southern popularity by expressing the wish that Southern intelligence may control public affairs in that section. By nominating him the Republican party would purge itself from a great deal of past bigotry. Moreover, he is the great oracle of the protectionists, and all the protected interests would rally around him with enthusiastic fervor, and the monopolists would freely open their hearts and unloose their purse-strings to supply electioneering funds for the campaign. And "What I Know About Farming" would secure him the votes of many simple-minded agriculturists. He appeals to a great many feelings which General Grant cannot touch.

All joking and badinage apart, it is evident from Mr. Greeley's letter that he is stoutly opposed to the renomination of General Grant. He wants nobody nominated who is not "a steadfast, constant believer in the good old Whig doctrine of one Presidential term." The one-term principle of course rules out General Grant; but Mr. Greeley might with more propriety have called it the Confederate doctrine than "the good old Whig doctrine," as the Confederate constitution wisely forbade its President to be re-elected. Mr. Greeley has been for several years adroitly trimming his sails to catch Southern popularity.

We wish him success in getting the Republican nomination; but if we thought there was the slightest chance of his election, we should probably be in no haste to exchange King Log for King Stork.

FINANCIAL.

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AND

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At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

On a Completed Road,

Free of U. S. Tax.

This road is now in the dullest season of the year earning more than 12 per cent. net on the amount of its mortgage obligations.

Its 7 per cent. gold bonds are equal for security to Government or any Railroad issue. They command a ready market, and we are prepared to buy and sell them at all times. No investment in the market, possessing equal guarantees of safety, returns an equal percentage of interest. The Chicago Burlington, and Quincy has given a traffic guarantee, and obligates itself to invest in these bonds 50 per cent. of the gross earnings derived from all business from this road. This is sufficient indication of the estimate of this enterprise by the largest and most far-sighted corporation in the West. A limited quantity still for sale by

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 WALL Street, New York.

For sale in Philadelphia by

De Haven & Bros.,
Elliott, Collins & Co.,
Townsend Whelen & Co.,
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W. H. Shelmerdine & Co.,

And by Bankers and Brokers generally. 4 22 swtj15

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 109 South THIRD Street,

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 8 fmwf

FINANCIAL.

7·30 GOLD LOAN.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ARE NOW SELLING AT PAR,

The First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad COMPANY,

BEARING SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST; AND SECURED BY FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE ROAD AND EQUIPMENTS, AND ON MORE THAN

23,000 Acres of Land

to every mile of track, or 500 Acres of Land to each $1,000 Bond. There is no other security in the market more safe or so profitable.

The highest current price will be paid for U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES, and all other marketable securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, Maps, and full information furnished on application.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia, New York, Washington,
FINANCIAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. CO.

For sale in Philadelphia by
BOWEN & FOX, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange.
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, N. W. cor. Fourt and Market streets.
WM. PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 S. Third
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO, No. 309 Walnut st.
BULL & NORTH, No. 131 S. Third street.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 Walnut street.
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., 121 S. Third
STERLING & CO., No. 110 S. Third street.
J. B. TROTTER, No. 322 Walnut street.
C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO., No. 20 S Third street.
WM. T. ELBERT, No. 321 Walnut street.
S. M. PALMER & CO., No. 26 S. Third street.
R. M. ROBINSON & CO., No. 138 S. Third street.
SAMUEL WORK, No. 54 S. Third street.
J. S. RUSHTON & CO., No. 50 S. Third street.
GEO. J. BOYD, No. 18 South Third street.
RALEY & WILSON, No. 41 S. Third street.
WALLACE & KEENE, No. 148 S. Third street.
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M. SCHULTZ & CO., No. 44 S. Third Street.
WILLIAM C. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 S. Third st.
NARR & LADNER, No. 30 S. Third street.
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P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 S. Third street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO., N.W. cor. Third & Chesnut.
EMORY, BENSON & CO., No. 6 S. Third street.
W. H. STEVENSON, No. 223 Dock street.
BARKER BROS. & CO., No. 28 S. Third street.
JAMES E. LEWARS & CO., No. 29 S. Third street.
G. & W. Y. HEBERTON, No. 52 S. Third street.
CHARLES B. KEEN, No. 325 Walnut street.
WILLIAM T. CARTER, No. 318½ Walnut street.
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MEGARY & PEALE, No. 12 S. Third street.
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A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

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PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

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GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

3 26 PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

PAID TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

Stocks and Bonds,

Here and in New York, and every facility furnished to parties desiring to have them carried.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

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B. K. JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc 1 26

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

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530 WALNUT St.,

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FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

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JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.

LONDON,

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Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication wit both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

5 3 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Free of Taxes.

We are offering the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Interest Payable January and July.

The Bonds are in

$1000s, $500s, and $100s,

and can be REGISTERED free of expense. The road is doing a good business, with prospects of considerable increase.

This issue is made to procure additional rolling stock.

Bonds, Pamphlets, and information can be obtained of

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

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DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 8

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

ALLENTOWN CITY (PA.) SEVEN PER CENT. SCHOOL BONDS, free from taxes under the laws of the State, at par and interest.

For full particulars apply to

HOWARD DARLINGTON,

3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

COUPON OR REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

With both principal and interest made absolutely secure by State and municipal legislation, for sale at

85,

AND ACCRURED INTEREST, BY

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Bankers and Stock Brokers

No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,

2 PHILADELPHIA.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

"THE ST. CLOUD."

This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH, Now open.

Terms, $3 per day.

4 1 3m G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

FROM YESTERDAY'S FIFTH EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Memorial Services.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—President Grant attended the ceremonies at Arlington, together with the members of the Cabinet and other Government officers. The proceedings at the main stand did not commence till 2 o'clock, when, in accordance with the programme, there was instrumental and vocal music, the recitation of a poem, and an oration by Comrade Stuart L. Woodford, of New York, at the tomb of the unknown soldiers. There were religious services, an address by Frederick Douglass, and the singing of an ode by the orphans from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.

FROM THE WEST.

The Presbyterian Assembly.

CHICAGO, May 30.—In the Presbyterian Assembly this morning the report of the special committee on the finances of the Church was read. The report recommends the establishment of a committee of fifteen on finance and benevolence, to be located in New York and composed of men skilled in the management of financial affairs, and one member additional from each board, who shall use all proper means to provide a regular and systematic consecration of property to the Lord.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Swedish Emigrants.

HALIFAX, May 30.—The steamer Arcadia arrived yesterday, with three hundred Swedish emigrants bound to the Swedish colony in Maine.

The Memorials of the City of Boston.

Writings found in the bottles washed ashore at Shediac, N. B., and Newport, N. S., containing reports of the City of Boston, are pronounced genuine, the handwriting having been recognized.

FROM NEW YORK.

The McNevins' Case.

NEW YORK, May 38.—A writ of error and stay of proceedings in the case of McNevins has already been obtained from Judge Ingraham.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Columbia Hose Company have presented their hose carriage to the Eagle Fire Company of Trenton.

—The schools connected with the American Sunday-school Union number 1184, with a scholarship of 295,515 and 29,051 teachers. Last evening the Union held its forty-seventh anniversary in the Academy, with interesting exercises. The Union has received 1550 Bibles and 11,000 Testaments from the American Bible Society, and is also engaged in numerous missionary enterprises in all of the States. All the reports presented exhibit encouraging results.

—The Olympics of Washington beat the Experts yesterday by a score of 25 to 7.

—David Bohen, a lad of five years, fell down a cesspool at No. 214 Wyoming street yesterday, and was suffocated.

—The cigar manufacturers last night made the original declaration that they are not a political organization.

—The House of Correction Committee met yesterday and agreed to report a resolution discharging them from further consideration of the subject. They have examined the walls, and find them all right.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—The following sales of real estate and stocks were made at the Exchange yesterday at noon by M. Thomas & Sons:—

Pointed stone residence, 1¼ acres, Township Line road and New street, Twenty-second ward	$16,400·00
Modern four-story brick residence, No. 1924 Chesnut street, 22 by 235 feet, to Sansom street. Subject to a ground-rent and mortgage amounting to $36,000, with accrued interest	50·00
Modern, three-story brick residence, No. 235 S Fourth street, 22 feet front	9,500·00
Two-story frame building, No. 217 Race street, 28 feet front	6,350·00
Frame cottage, Green street, southwest of Goodman street, Rising Sun	3,300·00
Lot, Goodman street, south of Green	70c. p. ft.
Lot, Goodman street, adjoining	42c. p. ft.
Lot, Goodman street, adjoining	41c. p. ft.
Lot, Goodman street, adjoining	$1·25 p. ft.
Frame cottage, Goodman street	$2,000·00
Frame cottage, Goodman street	1,500·00
Two-story frame dwelling, No. 422 Allen street. Ground rent, $28·25	525·00
Two-story brick dwelling, No. 921 Warren street	900·00
Two-story brick dwelling, No. 831 Warren street	900·00
Two-story brick dwelling, No. 906 S. Twenty-second street. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $54	1,000·00
Ground rent, $30 a year	430·00
40 shares West Laurel Hill Cemetery	24·00
Pew No. 110 Sixth Presbyterian Church	5·00
$2000 Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad	45¾
$350 scrip Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad	35
$500 bond Belvidere Delaware Railroad	85
25 shares Delaware Mutual Insurance Company	31·75
25 shares Delaware Mutual Ins. Co	31·87½
50 " " "	31·25
200 " " "	31·30
$520 scrip " " 1868	95¾
$685 " " " 1869	91
50 shares Reliance Insurance Co	45·75
27 shares Merchants' Hotel Co	69·00
8 shares Continental Hotel Co	88·00
25 shares Commercial National Bank	60·00
15 shares Washington Manufacturing Co., Gloucester	270·00
2 shares Philadelphia Library Co	52·00
200 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co	61·25
20 shares Third National Bank	116·25
5 shares National Bank of the Republic	95·12
5 shares West Philadelphia Bank	96·00
32 shares Empire Transportation Co	61·12
15 " "	60·50
153 " "	60·25

Domestic Affairs.

—The Mexican Congress adjourns to-day.

—The second trial of Hon. C. C. Bowen, of South Carolina, for bigamy, was commenced yesterday at Washington.

—An appeal comes from Pittston to the benevolent public for aid to the sufferers by the recent mining disaster.

—The Court of Appeals of Maryland yesterday, on revision, decided that the capitation tax on passengers travelling over the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is a tax payable into the State Treasury by the company, and not due from the traveller.

—Robert Buffum, who murdered John L. Seaverns, of Newburg, and who was sentenced by Judge Joseph F. Barnard to Sing Sing Prison for life, was on Monday night removed to the Auburn Asylum for Insane Convicts. He was sent to Sing Sing last week, and has failed rapidly ever since, having lost fifteen pounds of flesh in six days.

Foreign Affairs.

—An incendiary conspiracy is reported to have been discovered at Marseilles.

—Nanquet Gambetta, prefect of Corsica, has been arrested as a conspirator.

—Executions of prisoners are so numerous at Satory that the people cease to count them.

—Thiers has ordered the disarmament of Paris and the dissolution of the National Guards in the Department of the Seine.

—The prisoners at Satory are suffering great privations for the want of shelter and food, and the women are huddled together with the men.

—Great prejudice exists against foreigners in Paris, especially those speaking the English language, as many of them were active Communists.

THE PITTSTON TRAGEDY.

Funerals of the Victims—Continuation of the Testimony Before the Coroner.

PITTSTON, May 30.—On every hand to-day one is reminded of the recent sad calamity at West Pittston. Business is entirely suspended, all the stores being closed. Flags draped in mourning float from a number of buildings. The funeral rites over the bodies of eight of the victims, principally Welshmen, took place at West Pittston. Seats and a speaker's stand were erected beneath the shade of an orchard near and in sight of the scene of disaster, and by 10·30 this morning two or three thousand persons had assembled to show their respect to the dead.

The bodies, all of which were in neat walnut coffins, were placed in front of the stand in the following order:—John H. Burroughs, aged 21 years; Evan Davis, aged 32; Benjamin Jones, aged 36; Davis Edwards, aged 30; John Lloyd, aged 27; A. L. Smallcombe, aged 56; Peter Davis, aged 23, and Thomas Prosser. Edwards, Lloyd, Jones, Smallcombe, and Davis leave families; the others were single.

As the bodies were brought to the ground, followed by their friends, scarcely a dry eye could be seen, while the sobs and exclamations of bereaved wives and children, brothers and sisters, saddened the scene. Surrounding the stand were large numbers of representatives of the W. B. A. from over fifteen branches, Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, and the Brotherhood of St. James, a Welsh society.

The inquest was resumed to day. Drs. Gorman and Nugent, physicians in attendance after the accident, testified that the miners visited by them died from foul air and the effects of carbonic acid gas.

S. H. Browne, the agent of the lessees of the mine, was sworn, and testified as follows: I was at the mine on Wednesday last, when Mr. Williams, the Mine Inspector, entered the mine; I did not go in myself, but saw the inspector when he came out, and he appeared to be perfectly satisfied with the condition of the mine, and said nothing about too many men being at work or anything contrary to law; I asked Williams if Kendrick, the superintendent of the mine, was doing well, and whether he was competent, and he, Williams, replied yes; when I took charge of the works, in January, I instructed Mr. Kendrick to have everything put in good order, and I also ordered a large fan put up, but the work had not been completed; I also gave Mr. Kendrick a copy of the ventilation bill for his guide; the members of the coal company are Messrs. Blake, White, Seward, and Hoyt, and they leased the mine for five years from the Luzerne Coal and Iron Company; the company have expended, in the purchase and improvements, about six thousand dollars. The breaker was not insured, and the loss, the witness thought, would fall upon the lessor, though the other side thought differently.

James McDermott, the engineer of the mine, was sworn—Mr. Reese did not send me word on Saturday that I was running too fast, nor did he come to me. Mr. Reese on several occasions complained about speed being too great for his work, and the engines were slowed to please him; the engine was calculated to run from 68 to 70 revolutions per minute to do the work; I was ordered to keep up this speed; the fan always made just double the revolution of the engine; the fan was 7½ feet in diameter, and the journals 3½ inches; there was a talk one day of increasing the speed of the engines to one hundred revolutions per minute, by putting a larger wheel on the crank shaft, so as to run the fan faster, and thus get more air in the mine; this alteration was to have been made on Monday; I tried the engine on Saturday, about 1 o'clock, up to speed of nearly one hundred revolutions, or at least ninety; I run the engine at this speed about ten minutes; it was Mr. Gorman's business to oil the journals under my directions; the journals ought to be oiled every three hours, but have known them to run in winter six hours; they require oiling oftener in hot weather, but they ought to run three hours in the warmest day; the inside journal was oiled through a tube four feet long and a quarter inch bore; the shaft ran on metal beamings; the outside of the fan was pine; the wings were also of wood.

Mr. Kendrick, the superintendent of the mine, was recalled—When I returned from the bottom of the shaft with the mine inspector I stayed a few moments, then I walked towards the officer; Mr. Williams said, "You seem to have quite a number of men down there; I counted fifteen in the shifting shaft while I stood in the door, and I found men working in the east gangway, and there were men in the west gangway." I (witness) replied, we were probably working rather more than the legal number. Mr. Williams then said, "You may go on for ninety years without an accident, but if one did happen you will have to look out for consequences." Mr. Williams did not tell me to take out any of the men. Mr. Williams could have easily ascertained how many men were at work. Inspector Williams never gave me any official instructions as to the number of men I should employ. I came to this country since the ventilating act was passed. I understand we can employ as many men as we please, if the Inspector does not object. I was a mining engineer in the old country, and served a regular apprenticeship.

The jury are expected to give their verdict to-night.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 23 mwa

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion), WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of

FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,

No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,

Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 214

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

"SPRING LAKE."

An elegant country seat at Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, ten minutes walk from depot, and five hundred yards from Fairmount Park; lawn of nearly nine acres, adorned with choice shrubbery, evergreen, fruit and shade trees. A most healthy location, views for 40 miles over a rich country, modern pointed stone house, gas, water, etc., coach, ice, and spring houses, never failing spring of purest water (LAKE FOR BOATING), all stocked with mountain trout, carp, etc., beautiful cascade, with succession of rapids through the meadow.

Apply to J. R. PRICE, on the premises. 4 25

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME RESIDENCE,

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),

THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water.

Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.

M. D. LIVENSETTER,

4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE—A NEW BROWN STONE HOUSE, with ten large rooms, with all the usual modern improvements; stone stable, icehouse, and convenient out-buildings, with ten acres of land. The above property is well situated near Ambler station, on N. P. RR., one mile above Fort Washington, Montgomery county. Terms accommodating. Apply to S. H. AUSTIN, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street. 5 29 3t*

COUNTRY AND CITY PROPERTIES FOR SALE, RENT, and EXCHANGE in great number and varieties by

J. MAX GREEN,

5 6 1m No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—DESIRABLE Summer Residence, Township Line, near School Lane, Germantown.

JUSTICE BATEMAN & CO.,

5 1tf No. 122 South FRONT Street.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT at Mount Holly, furnished or unfurnished, with Stable and about three acres, plenty of shade, fruit, and in complete order. E. T. DOBBINS,

5 29 mwf3t* No. 1412 WALNUT Street.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—

500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.

100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.

100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.

25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.

25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.

50 casks Catawba Wine "

10 barrels " medium grade.

Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.

P. J. JORDAN.

5 5 tf No. 220 PEAR Street,

Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 23t

ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY ALL."

"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE WAGON."

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.

THOS. E. CAHILL, President.
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A. HUNT, Treasurer.
R. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.

Principal Office,

No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Branch Offices and Depots,

North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street.
Ridge Avenue and Willow street.
Willow Street Wharf, Delaware avenue.
Twenty-second and Hamilton streets.
Ninth Street and Washington avenue.
Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill.
No. 4823 Main Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and Cape May, New Jersey.

1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc. 1871.

8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.
12 " " 65 " " "
16 " " 80 " " "
20 " " 95 " " "

Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each delivery. 4 23 36t

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS

$4·75 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails. Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Sadd Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store

OF

J. B. SHANNON,

2 14 tuths1 No. 1009 MARKET Street.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

WILSON'S

CARPET CLEANING

ESTABLISHMENT,

4 13m No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon HENRY E. DOWNING, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Hannah Mary Alder, assignee of Thomas Earp, George Earp, Jr., and Mary Ann Earp, executors of Robert Earp, deceased, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed made between Thomas Earp, George Earp, Jr., and Mary Ann Earp, executors of Robert Earp, deceased, and Henry E. Downing, dated the 6th day of March, A. D. 1861, and recorded 14th day of March, A. D. 1861, in deed book A. C. H., No. 6, page 366, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. B. E. FLETCHER,

5 25 law2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon THOMAS McGAREY, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Abraham M. Langfeldt, Aaron Lichten, and Charles Langfeldt, assignees of William Howell and Rebecca T., his wife, who were assignees of Samuel Vaughn, Trustee, who was assignee of George N. Townsend, Trustee, who was assignee of Samuel Townsend and Ann his wife, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed from Samuel Townsend and Ann his wife. Recorded in D. B. A. D. B., No. 3, page 266, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. R. DONAGAN,

5 22 2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon WILLIAM FRANKLIN, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer John J. Ridgeway, assignee of Lodewyk Sharp, who was assignee of Elias Boudinot, who was assignee as to one moiety of Thomas Bradford, heir-at-law of William Bradford, deceased, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed, Elias Boudinot and William Bradford and wives to William Franklin, dated 24th November, 1794, recorded 6th March, 1797, in D. B. N. J., No. 64, p. 17, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. B. E. FLETCHER,

5 25 law2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, That you summon JOHN E. MOORE and JOSEPH P. ANDREWS, late of your county, so that they be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer J. Pringle Jones of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed reserved by deed Henry Seybert to John E. Moore and Joseph P. Andrews, dated November 2, 1849, recorded in deed book G. W. C., No. 22, page 419, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. JAMES P. WELSH,

5 25 law 2w Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon BARNEY BYRNE, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer James M. Eagleton, executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Samuel Potts, deceased, of a plea of breach of covenant. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. R. DONAGAN,

5 22 2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon WALTER GNOLA, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Joseph Harrison, Jr., of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed, made between said parties, dated August 8, 1867, recorded in deed book J. T. O., No. 80, page 303, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. R. DONAGAN,

5 22 2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon ALEXANDER P. BUIST, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said City and County of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Barnabus Hamnett, Assignee of George K. Zeigler and wife, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed, recorded in deed book I. T. O., No. 223, page 84, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. R. DONAGAN,

5 22 2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon WILLIAM DORANS, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Sarah Harper, who was vendee of Jacob Strombest, Sheriff, and devisee of Mary Harper, deceased, who was also vendee of Jacob Strombest, Sheriff, of ground rents belonging to the estate of Benjamin Say, deceased, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed, recorded in deed book L. C., No. 15, pages 309, 310, 311, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. R. DONAGAN,

5 22 2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon JOHN ACHESON, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Lydia Longstreth, William W. Longstreth, and John Cooke Longstreth, executors and trustees under the will of Thomas B. Longstreth, deceased, who was assignee of Charles Noble and wife, of a plea of breach of covenant, sur ground rent deed to Charles Noble and wife to John Acheson, dated November 15, 1866, recorded November 21, 1866, in deed book L. R. B., No. 226, page 272, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. R. DONAGAN,

5 22 2w Prothonotary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon ABRAHAM W. JUVENAL, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Amos Ellis sur ground rent deed, Amos Ellis and wife to Abraham W. Juvenal, dated 15th September, 1854, and recorded 26th June, 1854, in D. B. T. H. No. 176, page 381, etc., of a plea of breach of covenant. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. B. E. FLETCHER,

5 25 law2w Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the fifth (5th) day of June, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing applications for the following CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed, viz.:—

1. The Fairmount Microscopical Society.
2. Penn Treaty Building and Loan Association. Amendments.
3. Nineteenth Ward Building Association.
4. Oakdale Building and Loan Association.
5. The Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia.
6. Paragon Building and Loan Association.
7. The Southwark Building Association No. 2.
8. Our Building Association.
9. The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of the Good Shepherd, of the city of Philadelphia.
10. The American Artisans' Museum College, of the city of Philadelphia.
11. Chelten Hills Mutual Improvement Association. Amendments.
12. The Union Benevolent Association. Amendments.
13. The Sarsfield Male Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
14. The Powelton Building Association.
15. The Independent German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of St. Paul's.
16. The Mount Saint Vincent Mutual Beneficial Society of Germantown, Philadelphia county.
17. The South Broad Street Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia.
18. Purity Lodge, No. 1, Brothers and Sisters of Honor and Friendship.
19. The Commonwealth Building and Loan Association of the City of Philadelphia.
20. Teutonia Building Association.
21. The Goethe Loan and Building Association.
22. Olney Building and Loan Association.
23. The Bethany Baptist Church of Fox Chase, in the Twenty-third ward of the city of Philadelphia.
24. The Samuel Miller Savings and Building Association.
25. The Seamen's Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
26. The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of Saint Timothy.
27. The Congregation Adath Israel.
28. The German Union Building Association.
29. The Frankford Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of the City of Philadelphia.
30. Henry Grattan Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
31. The Eagle Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia, No. 3.
32. The Penn Sewing School of Philadelphia.
33. The Logan Square Building and Loan Association.
34. The Sepviva Building Association of Philadelphia.
35. The German Evangelical Reformed Emanuel's Church, at Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
36. Anthracite Loan Company. Amendment.
37. The Old Oaks Cemetery Company of Philadelphia. Amendments.
38. The National Savings Loan and Building Association of the City of Philadelphia. Amendments.
39. West Girard Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.
40. The Leverington Saving Fund and Loan Association of Roxborough. Amendment.
41. The Franklin Saving Fund and Loan Association of Roxborough. Amendment.
42. The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of the Mediator, Philadelphia. Amendments.
43. The Ninth Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. Amendment.
44. The Port Richmond Building and Loan Association.
45. The Board of Trustees of the St. John's Reformed Church of West Philadelphia. Amendments.
46. The Journalists' Fund of Philadelphia.
47. The Ring Association.
48. The State Building Association.
49. The Columbia Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
50. The Twenty-seventh Ward Land Association.
51. Kensington Building Association No. 3.
52. The Safe and Sure Loan and Building Association.

5 19 RICHARD DONAGAN, Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that "THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE COMPANY" have filed an application for change of name to the "KEYSTONE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY," and that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed. RICHARD DONAGAN,

5 19 Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that "The Germantown and Chesnut Hill Cemetery Company" have filed an application for change of name to "The Ivy Hill Cemetery Company," and that the Honorable, the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D., 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed. RICHARD DONAGAN,

5 19 Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the "Union Club" have filed an application for change of name to the "City Club," and that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed. RICHARD DONAGAN,

5 19 Prothonotary.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

FISHER et al., Executors, vs. PATTERSON. Levari Facias. March Term, 1871, No. 1029.

The auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale under the above writ of all that certain lot of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon erected, situate on the south side of Arch street, at the distance of 92 feet 4½ inches east of Seventeenth street, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Arch street 39 feet 7½ inches, and in depth southward of that width 150 feet to Ann street, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, June 12, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 202 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where all persons interested are requested to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

T. BRADFORD DWIGHT, Auditor.

5 30 10t

ESTATE OF JOHN F. COTTRELL, DECEASED.—Letters of administration de bonis non, on the estate of JOHN F. COTTRELL, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for the city and county of Philadelphia, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to

ELAM B. LONG, Administrator,
Nos. 67 and 69 LAUREL Street;
Or to his attorney, JOHN ROBERTS,
5 29 6t No. 130 S. SIXTH Street.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM H. FLANAGAN.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the accounts of S. FLANAGAN and H. E. TATHAM, Assignees, etc., of the said estate, to report distribution of the balance, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, June 6, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 123 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

5 26 fmw 3t L. R. FLETCHER, Auditor.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

WM. M. CHRISTY,

Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer,

No. 127 S. THIRD Street,

Opposite Girard Bank.

[23 eod1

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The following Splendid Bill of attractions will be given for the

GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT

TO

MRS. C. RICHINGS-BERNARD

AND MR. C. D. HESS,

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, June 3.

The MATINEE will consist of the beautiful COMEDY OF ERRORS,

in which Mrs. JOHN DREW and the ENTIRE ARCH STREET THEATRE COMPANY WILL APPEAR.

A GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT,

in which the favorite artistes, Miss EMMA HOWSON, ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, Mr. J. B. BOWLER, Mr. HENRI DRAYTON, Mr. EDWARD BUTLER, flutist, and Mons. E. GRAVE ABOEST will participate.

To conclude with the charming musical Comedietta entitled the

BONNIE FISHWIFE.

Mrs. C. R. BERNARD, Mr. BARTON HILL, etc., in the cast.

THE EVENING PERFORMANCE

will consist of Balfe's famous Opera,

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,

which, for this particular occasion, will be presented with

A SPECIAL STAR CAST,

which has

NEVER HAD ITS EQUAL ON AN AMERICAN STAGE.

NOTE.—Mrs. C. R. BERNARD as ARLINE, first time in three years.

Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN as the GIPSY QUEEN, with beautiful introduced songs.

Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE as THADDEUS.

Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL as COUNT ARNHEIM.

Mr. EDW. SEGUIN as DEVILSHOOF.

Mr. J. H. CHATTERSON as FLORESTEIN.

FULL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.

SECURE SEATS AT NORTH'S and the ACADEMY.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR—NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Family Circle, 50c.; Gallery, 25c.

Sale opens Wednesday morning, May 31. 5 31 tf

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY

OPERATIC CONCERT

TO MISS CASSIE RENZ,

AT THE

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

FRIDAY EVENING, June 2,

under the patronage of Hon. John W. Forney, Hon Wm. B. Mann, Robt. H. Beatty, and numerous other prominent citizens, in which she will be assisted by MRS. JENNIE KEMPTON, the favorite contralto;

SIGNOR LEONI, lyric tenor;

MR. HARRY SANDERSON, the distinguished pianist, and a

GRAND ORCHESTRA,

under the direction of

HERR LEOPOLD ENGELKE.

General Admission, with reserved seats, $1. Box Sheet will be open at the Academy of Music and North's Music Store on Tuesday, May 30. 5 29

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 31, a new and original Drama, by Watts Phillips, Esq., author of "Not Guilty," "Dead Heart," "Lost in London," etc.,

PRODUCED FOR THE THIRD TIME IN AMERICA,

under the title of

NO ESCAPE.

Commence with Sam Foote's Comedy, entitled

THE LIAR,

received with shouts of laughter and applause.

SATURDAY—MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH ST

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1871.

THE FRENCH TRAGEDY.

The recent tragic scenes in Paris have been so briefly reported by short cable telegrams that their scope and significance can only be fully understood after volumes of detailed description and comment have been written by correspondents and historians. Enough is known, however, to clearly indicate that even the sanguinary tragedies of the first French Revolution, which appalled the civilized world, have been surpassed in extent and cruelty. A writer who underrated, detested, and despised the French character has defined a Frenchman as half monkey and half tiger, and while this caustic sarcasm is false as applied to the whole French people, it scarcely exaggerates the mental and moral deficiencies of many of those who have exerted a commanding influence over recent events. Monkeys could not have been more volatile and thoughtless than those who inaugurated a sanguinary civil war under the guns of a foreign invader, and tigers could not be more cruel than those who have massacred hostages, burned down one-third of a great city, and wantonly murdered tens of thousands of their fellow-townsmen.

It was generally anticipated that some terrible display of the reckless courage for which Frenchmen have long been celebrated would be made at some point or in some manner before the difficulties originating with the outbreak of the war were finally terminated. But this demonstration was repeatedly postponed from week to week, and month to month, during the continuance of the contest with the Germans. The garrison of Paris failed to make any of the desperate and overwhelming sorties that had been expected. The generals who had all France as a recruiting ground could not organize an army capable of coping, at any point, with the Germanic forces. And it is a curious sequel of the war between Germany and France, that the sanguinary part of the French fighting was reserved for an after-conflict, conducted under such conditions that every blow struck redounded to the interest of the invaders. The Thiers Government could not sustain itself and put down the Commune, except by the aid of the soldiers of the regular French army who were held as prisoners by the Germans, by the indirect assistance of the German garrisons of Parisian forts; and M. Thiers, to secure the speedy return of the French prisoners and the needed help in the immediate vicinity of Paris, was forced to make greater national concessions to Germany than would otherwise have been granted. Practically, therefore, the Frenchmen, in their civil war, have been fighting in the interests of their common foe, and their internecine struggle has enabled Bismarck to increase the harvest of German advantages.

Never before was a powerful nation so thoroughly subdued or so recklessly mismanaged. During a large portion of the century France has been the terror of Europe. Now she is as much an object of pity as was the smallest kingdom ever vanquished in past times by her relentless armies. She has been condemned, hitherto, as the disturber of the peace of the Continent; yet she is now so thoroughly prostrated that the depth of her humiliation teaches a most impressive lesson of the vanity and insecurity of presumed military dominance.

Aside from the lesson involved in the settlement of the international issues, the late domestic contest is pregnant with mournful meaning. The chief sufferer, Paris, while it is one of the greatest, has been one of the wickedest, of modern cities. There vice and folly have held high carnival. It has been the paradise of those addicted to every form of sensual indulgence, the grave of every virtue, and a fountain from which foibles and dangerous false doctrines perpetually bubbled. The desperate factions who have struggled for ascendancy in Parisian politics have advocated, in turn, the wildest and the most sanguinary measures. And yet, amid all their vagaries, there have been occasional gleams of real advancement, and occasional developments of true regard for the welfare of mankind. While they have sinned, they have been most grievously punished. And, in summing up the French situation, perhaps the most hopeful view to be taken is that, as the people of the United States, in their late war, expiated a national sin by sufferings even more dreadful than those which Frenchmen have endured, so the losses and experiences of the Parisian struggle may be reckoned as full penalties for the past and as assurances for a peaceful, prosperous, and purified future.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The Health Officer with the advent of summer puts forth his usual pronunciamento, informing all good citizens what things must be done and what undone, in order that the health of Philadelphia may be preserved, and threatening all offenders with the full penalties of the law. This proclamation is well enough, for it is very proper that the people of this city should not only be informed of the existence of the Board of Health, but of the fact that it has the power as well as the disposition to adopt and enforce suitable sanitary regulations during the season when pestilence is most likely to make its appearance. It is to be hoped, however, that all the energies of the board will not be expended upon paper, but that the proclamation of Mr. Addicks will be but a prelude to a vigorous campaign against the disease-breeding filth that abounds in nearly every section of the city. There is not a single thoroughfare in the corporate limits that is in a reasonably cleanly condition, while many of them are foul with the accumulated garbage of months; and with the present prospect of a prolonged and severe hot spell, which is likely to rival, if it does not surpass, that of last season, it is of the utmost importance that the officers who are entrusted with the preservation of the health of the city should do all in their power to make pestilence an impossibility. Last summer the Board of Health resolutely denied the existence of relapsing fever in the Bedford street district, and obstinately refused to take any active sanitary measures for preventing it from spreading to other sections of the city, until forced to do so by the voice of public opinion, and during the present season the mild spring weather has been allowed to pass by without any marked exhibitions of energy on the part of the board. A proclamation by the Health Officer is a very small step towards the performance of the work that is required to be done, but if it is followed up as it should be, the board will do itself more credit than it has done for some time past.

The Board of Health, however, cannot accomplish all that is desired if it does not have the active co-operation of all classes of citizens. It is the duty of every man and woman not only to avoid the commission of the positive acts calculated to endanger the health of the city, but to aid the Health Officers by every means in their power by keeping their houses and belongings in as cleanly a condition as possible, by refraining from fouling the street and gutters with garbage, and by wielding the scrubbing and whitewash brushes with a proper amount of energy. If every citizen, or if a large majority of citizens, will take a suitable amount of interest in this matter, and consider that there are individual as well as official responsibilities, there need be but little fear of pestilential diseases, for it is a well-ascertained fact that such diseases are in a vast majority of instances propagated by filth, and that cleanliness is the surest preventative that can be adopted. The prospects are all in favor of a prolonged and severe hot spell, and it is of the utmost importance that proper sanitary measures should be adopted at once and not delayed until some frightful disease has made its appearance in our midst.

VICTOR HUGO.

Poor old Victor Hugo is in exile again, the Belgians having expelled him from their borders as a public nuisance. His offense, it seems, was writing one of his characteristic letters, which the Belgian Government considered as likely to compromise it if he were not requested to seek some other place of residence, and accordingly the old gentleman who, like "neighbor Verges," always will be talking, will be obliged to transfer himself to some more congenial soil. Where he can go in Europe, unless to England, it is impossible to tell, for he will probably find that other continental governments will be as anxious to get rid of him as Belgium was. It is doubtful whether he will care to return to France at present, or that he would be allowed to remain if he did, and if he goes to England he will be obliged to live on the same soil with his despised enemy of the last twenty years, M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, on whom he has endeavored to confer an immortality of infamy under the title of Napoleon the Little. That Hugo will be able to breathe the same air as the exile of Chiselhurst is scarcely to be believed, and we do not see what else he can do than to come to the United States, where his novels are read with interest, his plays performed with applause, and his pronunciamentos heartily laughed at.

Victor Hugo cannot compromise us by his letter-writing, and, safe under the wings of the American eagle, he can anathematize all the tyrants of the earth to his heart's content, and ventilate his peculiar views on political economy without let or hindrance. Here he can erect his universal republic on paper not only without interference but amid considerable applause, and it is not impossible that he may find a few disciples who will at least keep him in countenance and encourage him to believe that he is engaged in a great and good work. So by all means let him shake the dust of Europe off his feet and make America his home, for we have blatherskites of our own who can out-Hugo Hugo; and the country of George Francis Train can surely bear with equanimity the best or worst of the latter-day utterances of the illustrious Frenchman, who, despite the nonsense that has proceeded from his pen, has brains, even if they are a little addled. As "Dogberry" said of "neighbor Verges," so we can say of Victor Hugo:—

"A good old man, sir; he will be talking; as they say, When the age is in the wit is out; God help us!"

WHO WILL RUN FOR MAYOR NOW?—Samuel G. King, Esq., of Select Council, who has long been regarded as the most formidable candidate for the Democratic nomination for Mayor, positively declines to take his chances for the position, and authoritatively withdraws from the canvass. This action on the part of Mr. King is very unfortunate for the city Democracy. He was about their only available man for the candidacy, and his withdrawal creates consternation in the ranks. His Honor Mayor Fox had previously declined to permit the use of his name in the canvass, but it looks as if he would be "dragged out" and forced into line at the head of the ticket. Mr. Fox's nomination against his expressed desires in the matter will be rather hard; but, then, the present Mayor has had a hard time of it generally since he entered the political world, and perhaps he can stand a little more of the perplexities of politics.

OBITUARY.

Henry D. Wenzler, Artist.

The well-known Danish artist, Henry D. Wenzler, who for the last thirty years has been a resident of this city, died at the residence of his friend, Dr. Samuel W. Francis, at Newport, R. I., on Saturday afternoon last.

Mr. Wenzler had considerable reputation as an artist. He originally devoted himself to miniature painting, in which he was unsurpassed, his work being remarkable for accurate drawing, high finish, and characteristic expression. He afterwards followed the department of portrait painting, in which he also attained great success. Lately he had taken up landscape work, and the production last upon his easel attracted great attention for the manner in which the different gradations of light were very accurately depicted.

NOTICES.

THIN CLOTHING DOES NOT COST MUCH, AND IS *most comfortable for warm weather. Coats, Pants, and Vests, every shape, color, size, of linen or woollen, at prices satisfactory to customers, because lower than some articles are sold elsewhere.*
WHITE VESTS.
WHITE DUCK SUITS.
LINEN AND DRILL COATS.
ALPACA AND DRAP D'ETE SUITS.
FINE ALL-WOOL CASSIMERE SUITS.
ELEGANT BLACK DRESS SUITS.
STRIPED PANTS AND VESTS.
CHILDREN'S SUITS.
BOYS' SUITS.
CHEAP
AT
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DIED.

CUBBERLEY.—Suddenly, at Edgewater, N. J., on the 30th May, 1871, MARY C., beloved wife of D. P. Cubberley.

The funeral service will take place at the residence of her husband on Friday morning, the 2d June, at 9 o'clock, and will leave Edgewater at 11 o'clock for Philadelphia, where the friends of the family will be provided with carriages on the arrival of the boat at Chesnut street wharf. To proceed to the Woodlands Cemetery. **

MUSTIN.—On Wednesday, the 31st instant, J. BURTON, M. D., son of John and Mary F. Mustin, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 3908 Spruce street, on Saturday afternoon, June 3d, at 2½ o'clock. §§§

PAXSON.—On First day, the 28th instant, WM. LASHBROOKE PAXSON, son of the late Richard and Elizabeth S. Paxson, in the 43d year of his age

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, in Bensalem township, Bucks county, Pa., on Fourth day, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Frankford. Carriages will be at Schenck's Station to meet the 9·30 train from Kensington. **

THE AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.
ASSETS OVER.....$3,000,000

TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	Hon. Alex. G. Cattell,
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J. Edgar Thomson,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	L. M. Whilldin,
Philip B. Mingle,	George W. Hill,

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PRESIDENT,
GEORGE W. HILL.
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JOHN G. SIMS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JOHN S. WILSON.
5 19 fmw3m

FINE READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
COMBINING STYLE, DURABILITY AND EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP.
Jones'
ONE-PRICE
ESTABLISHMENT,
604 Market Street,
GEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 4 13 smw tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St. IMMENSE STOCK OF THE BEST BRANDS IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.
Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.
The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw§

☞ HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. LAST FLORAL EXHIBITION, GRAND ROSE SHOW AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
Friday Evening, June 2, 1871.
Another magnificent display of Ornamental Foliage Plants, and Rare Plants in Bloom. Fifty varieties of Roses. Bastert's Serenade Band. Promenade Concert and Strawberry Festival. Strawberries and Ice Cream, and exhibition Strawberries by the quart. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets at DREER'S, No. 714 CHESNUT street. 5 31 3t

☞ A FRUIT AND FLORAL FESTIVAL WILL be held in the Chapel of the Arch Street M. E. Church on the evenings of TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY of this week.
Admission, 25 cts. Season tickets 50 cts. 5 29 3t*

☞ GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF COMFORT and style in BOOTS and SHOES should call on BARTLETT,
At No. 33 South SIXTH Street,
2 20 tf Above Chesnut.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY, N. J., having been thoroughly refitted and enlarged, will be open for guests Sixth Month (June) 1st. Families desiring rooms should make early application to the proprietress. $15 per week through June. $2 50 a day. [5 31 tf] A. P. COOK.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, OPENS June 1st.
Terms for June, $3·50 per day. 4 26 fmw6t

TO LET — FURNISHED COTTAGE AT CHESNUT HILL for the summer; suitable for four or six persons. It has gas, bath, hot and cold water. Possession given immediately. Price, $100 a month. Address
5 31 4t* F. A. E., "Telegraph Office."

FOR SALE—VERY STYLISH DAPPLE Grey HORSE, 7 years old, 15¼ hands; sound and kind; trained to saddle or harness. Inquire stable, No. 1516 STONE Street, or No. 26 S. SEVENTH Street. 5 31 2t*

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply
1t* No. 1928 WALLACE Street.

CLOTHING.

THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS
Of Fine Spring Suits now ready at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Thousands and Thousands
Of Boys of every age can now be accommodated with Choice Clothes Cheap at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Thousands and Thousands
Of citizens of all sizes and shapes can now walk right into Splendid Spring Garments at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Thousands and Thousands
Of Splendid Piece Goods of every variety now ready to be made to your measure at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Particularly the
TEN DOLLAR SUITS.
NOBODY CAN BEAT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

YOU MUST YIELD
to the warmth of
Summer's Embraces,
and that you may do it
GRACEFULLY,
have a care that you are clad in
FITTING RAIMENT.
☞ A superb stock of Light Fabrics for Suits; Elegant Styles of Diagonals, and other Fashionable Goods for Coats; Handsome Pantaloon Cassimeres; White, Brown, and Fancy Linens, Ducks, etc.; Alpacas, Bamboo Cloth, etc. etc.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment now in store
OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to their
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.
CHARLES BLASIUS.
Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 tfrp
CHICKERING SONS,
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
GREAT REDUCTION.
FIXED PRICES.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
5 16 1m4p1m Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT St.
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S, BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
J. E. GOULD, No. 1018 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.
NAGLE,
COOKE
AND
EWING,
Paper Hangings,
No. 1210 CHESNUT St.,
3 18 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

HAMMOCKS.
MEXICAN GRASS HAMMOCKS AND COTTON HAMMOCKS,
FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
WEAVER & CO.,
Rope and Twine Manufacturers,
No. 29 North WATER Street,
5 31 2t No. 28 North WHARVES.

SPECTACLES.
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
7 30 mwf§4p] No. 924 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES QUIGLEY, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN MELLON, administrator de bonis non of JAMES QUIGLEY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, June 13, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 622 WALNUT Street, room No. 3, in the City of Philadelphia. INMAN HORNER,
5 31 wfm 9t* Auditor.

ART EXHIBITION.
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION
National Photographic Association
OF THE UNITED STATES,
At Horticultural Hall,
JUNE 6 to 13. 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
GRANDEST DISPLAY OF
Photographic Works of Art
From all parts of the world ever made in America. Wonderful, beautiful, instructive. Single admission, 25 cents; season tickets, $1. Promenade Concerts every evening. Music by the Germania Orchestra.
Also, the following:—
AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Wednesday, June 7, at 2½ P. M., THIRD ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION. Music, Addresses, Readings, Stereopticon, etc. A delightful entertainment. Secured seats free, obtainable as directed below.
Wednesday and Thursday evenings, June 7 and 8, at 8 o'clock, LECTURES ON LIGHT, new and inimitable, by Professor HENRY MORTON, Ph. D.
Friday evening, June 9, at 8 o'clock, EXHIBITION IN THE STEREOPTICON of the Association collection of views from all parts of the world, such a collection as was never before exhibited, conducted by J. W. BLACK, Esq., of Boston. Admission, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, 50 cents; secured seats, 75 cents.
MUSIC BY THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.
The sale of tickets for the Academy entertainments will commence at the Music Store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street, Thursday, June 1, at 9 A. M., and at Horticultural Hall, on Saturday, June 3, at same hour.
WM. H. RHOADS, Local Secretary,
No. 1800 FRANKFORD Avenue.
EDWARD L. WILSON, Permanent Secretary,
No. 822 ARCH Street. 5 26 rp tf

FINE ART SALE.
THE SPLENDID COLLECTION OF
ORIGINAL PAINTINGS,
TO BE SOLD FRIDAY, NOON, JUNE 2, AT AUCTION, BY MESSRS. M. THOMAS & SONS,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,
Now on exhibition, contains a number of Paintings of the finest class of modern works of art, and of a quality not often seen in auction rooms.
A magnificent Verboeckhoven, exceedingly brilliant in execution, and most exquisitely finished, cost 15,000 francs.
Also, works from Robbe, Pearus, B. C. Koekkoek, Carl Becker, Carl Hubner, Richard Sohn, Stammel, Savry, Le Beul, Van Dreghem, Heerebart, Jacobs, Doll, Kleyn, Rust, and other great masters.
All lovers of fine art should visit this sale, as the collection is ordered to be sold positively without the least reserve. 5 30 3trp*

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.
BAILEY & Co
CHESNUT and TWELFTH Sts.,
Invite special attention to their stock of
PLATED WARE,
WHICH WILL BE FOUND TO EMBRACE ALL THE NEWEST STYLES.
Quality Guaranteed.
5 1 mws§rp

FINANCIAL.
TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.
Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,
IN FRANCS,
OR ON
Messrs. A. S. PETRIE & CO., London,
IN STERLING,
As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
Established in 1854.
WATCHES.
EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
4 25 2m PHILADELPHIA.

REFRIGERATORS.
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT AT
Wholesale and Retail. All at Low Prices.
P. P. KEARNS Manufactures his own Refrigerators.
No. 39 North NINTH Street,
5 30 1m4p BELOW ARCH STREET.

CAPE MAY.
TO RENT,
NEW AND NEWLY FURNISHED COTTAGE,
fronting the ocean, corner Columbia avenue and Howard street. Lighted with gas. Rent $750.
Apply to
H. W. SAWYER, Cape May,
5 30 6t4p* Or at No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

$30,000, $20,000, $15,000, $10,000, $5000, and $3000 to invest upon mortgage.
A. FITLER,
5 30 9t* No. 51 North SIXTH Street.

SEWING MACHINES.
THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
4 mws PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRESS GOODS
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT
Low Prices.
JOHN W. THOMAS & CO.,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,
3 22 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
Have just received from New York a new lot of Victoria Lawns, fine qualities, at 20, 23, 25, 31, 37½, 45 and 50c, at 20 per cent less than regular prices.
Piques, 22, 25, 31, 37½, 44, 50c.
Corded Piques 25, 31½, 44, 50, 62½c
Swiss Muslins 12½, 16, 20, 22, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50c.
A large assortment of Marseilles Quilts, cheap
A large assortment of Table Linens, Napkins and Towels, Bird-eye Linens, Nursery Bird-eye, etc.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
A good assortment of Summer Flannels.
Mosquito Bar Netting by the piece or yard.
Tartatans for covering purposes.
Black Silks, Black Alpacas.
Black Hernanies 25, 62½c. up to $1 per yard.
A cheap lot of Mixed Goods for Suits, 19c., worth 25c. per yard.
Blue and White, and Black and White Plaid Poplins.
Pacific Percales, American Prints, etc. etc.
A large assortment of Ribbons.
A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Kid Gloves, choice colors, $1 a pair, every pair warranted.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, in colors and black.
Two-button Kid Gloves, $1·25 a pair.
A new lot of Silk Fans, new styles.
Autograph Fans and Linen Fans.
Lace Collars from 20c. up to $1.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Pique Trimmings, Register Embroidery.
Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings, and Insertings.
Ladies' Mourning Border Hdkfs., new styles, 40 and 50c.
PRICE & WOOD,
3 1 w N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Invites attention to his stock of
SILKS OF ALL KINDS,
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,
INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. (4 13 2mrp

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 4 3 tf

CARRIAGES.
GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LIGHT CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING PHAETONS, JENNY LINDS, BUGGIES, ETC.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
All WORK WARRANTED to be of the b WORKMANSHIP and MATERIALS.
Also, an assortment of SECONDHAND CARRIAGES for sale at reasonable prices.
Special attention given to REPAIRING.
REPAIRING, REPAINTING, and VARNISHING.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNGAN,
NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have opened their Spring Assortment of
DESIRABLE WHITE GOODS.
Piques in Plaids, Stripes, and Cords.
French Nainsook, all prices.
French Muslin, 2 yards wide, very low.
Tucked Muslin, for Waists and Skirts.
A LARGE STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGING AND INSERTING.
Real and Imitation Laces.
Rich Flouncing in Nainsook and Swiss.
French Caps for Ladies and Children.
Ladies' Under-garments, very cheap.
NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES RECEIVED DAILY.
INFANTS' OUTFITS
on hand and made to order. 3 18w3m

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC R.R.

Sunday Train for Atlantic City.

On and after June 4 next the Sunday Mail Train will be resumed between Philadelphia and Atlantic City.
Leaving Vine Street Ferry at 8·00 A. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic City at 4·00 P. M.
Stopping at all Stations.
5 29 6trp§ D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

THE FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S IS THE most reliable to be had; they have the largest and cheapest stock to select from; they in all cases give satisfaction.
Their three stores are thronged daily; give them a call; you will save money and get the newest styles. GOULD & CO., northeast corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street, and No. 1296 MARKET Street. 5 26 6trp

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.—REFRIGERAtors, Water-coolers, etc.; Table Cutlery, Birdcages, Mats, Brushes, etc.; Iron, Wire, Tin, Wood, and Willow Ware. THEO. H. BEDDEN,
No. 1219 CHESNUT Street,
(Formerly with John A. Murphey, lately with E. J. Williams.) 5 26 6t*

NOT DOWN IN THE BILLS.

Rough-and-Tumble Fight for the Possession of a Lady Promenader.

An incident occurred at the music in the President's Grounds on Saturday evening which was not in the programme.

A gentleman was observed in the grounds walking with a lady, when another gentleman stepped up and spoke to the lady, notifying her that she must not walk any more with the other man, backing up his mandate with an assertion of his marital relations. The lady refused to comply, expressing a preference for the society of the party to whom she was not married. Whereupon the husband stepped up to the other party and gave him a tremendous crack on the head. A lively fight ensued, of a rough-and-tumble character, the partisanship of the lady being decidedly manifested in favor of the man who did not claim to be her husband, crying at frequent intervals during the engagement, "Give it to him;" "Pitch into him; he's not my husband;" and other expressions of active interest in the proceedings. The result can be imagined. The ladies are always on the winning side, and in a few moments the alleged husband yielded to the adverse circumstances of the situation and called for quarter. The victor then tucked the lady under his arm, and the twain continued their promenade, amid the plaudits of an admiring auditory that had gathered around during the fray.—*Wash. Patriot, yesterday.*

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Foote's comedy of *The Liar* and Watts Phillips' drama of *No Escape* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ARCH *The Comedy of Errors* and *The Serious Family* will be performed this evening.

On Friday Mr. Craig will have a farewell benefit.

On Monday Lina Edwin's Company, from New York, will appear in Robertson's comedy of *Rank.*

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. Davenport will this evening personate "Sir Giles Overreach" in *A New Way to Pay Old Debts.*

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* will be represented this afternoon and evening.

"QUEER COMPANY."—At Concert Hall this evening Mr. B. F. Duane will appear in his humorous entertainment entitled "Ninety Minutes in Kweer Kompany."

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC to-morrow evening a complimentary concert will be given to Miss Cassie Renz. A fine programme will be presented and an unusually attractive entertainment may be expected.

THE PERFORMANCES to be given on Saturday afternoon and evening at the Academy of Music for the benefit of Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard and Mr. C. D. Hess will, we hope, attract large audiences. In the afternoon Mrs. John Drew and the Arch Street Theatre Company will appear in *The Comedy of Errors* and *The Bonnie Fishwife*, and in the evening the opera of *The Bohemian Girl* will be performed by the English Opera Company. The sale of seats commences to-day at North's music store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, and at the Academy of Music.

TROPICAL FRUITS.

To correctly form an idea of the immense traffic in tropical fruits, one need only take a stroll some pleasant morning along Delaware avenue. There can be seen hundreds of retailers purchasing from the ample supplies of wholesale dealers the luscious fruits. The Italian street-vender, with huge basket, striking a close bargain, the proprietors of our elegant retail establishments making their selections, and dealers from all parts of the State making purchases, which meet with ready sale on arrival at their destination.

Bananas make their appearance in our market about the 1st of March, and are abundant till the 1st of August—the demand being heaviest during the months of April and May. Pineapples commence to arrive early in May, and receipts continue very heavy till the middle of July. From the enterprising firm of Messrs. Davis, Warner & Co., No. 232 South Delaware avenue, we obtained much valuable information concerning the fruit trade. Commencing less than three years ago to devote their attention to fruit as a *specialty* during its season, they have increased their business steadily, and are now undoubtedly the heaviest dealers in West India fruit in Philadelphia. From New York importers they have kept themselves regularly supplied with a choice stock of bananas, their trade in this article alone amounting to upwards of *forty thousand dollars* the past two months. Some idea of the trade in cocoanuts can be formed when we state that since the commencement of the present year this firm have disposed of nearly three hundred thousand (300,000). At the present time they are discharging a cargo of pineapples imported direct from the Bahamas, and have other vessels loading and *en route* with this now universally favorite fruit. This spirit of enterprise is commendable, and we trust will meet with the success it deserves.

CITY ITEMS.

THOSE WHO DESIRE A BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION should beware of cheap patent pills, or other cathartics containing calomel and mercury. Use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. Component parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Grape Juice. For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, etc., the Pills are unequalled.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE! of the injurious effects of Cathartics and Purgatives, containing mercury, calomel, and other deleterious drugs. In a short time they enervate and destroy the system as well as the complexion, If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; a pleasant purgative, and cause neither nausea or griping pains.

REFRIGERATORS,

Cedar Moth Chests, Enamelled-lined Coolers, Cooler Stands, a large assortment, wholesale and retail, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

TO INSURE HEALTH AND PROPER DIGESTION you should use HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are composed of Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice. They excite digestion, nourish and invigorate the system, and purge out all the humors that grow and rankle in the blood. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA makes New, Fresh, and Healthy Blood, and Beautifies the Complexion.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE the best made in America.

THERE IS NO ARTICLE IN MATERIA-MEDICA which supersedes Castor Oil, Magnesia, or Salts equal to HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS for purging from the system all superfluous and worn-out matter. For Biliousness, Costiveness, Sick or Nervous Headache, etc., they are unequalled, as they cause neither nausea or griping pains; after which purify and make New Blood by using HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA.

FOR OYSTERS always, "FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS the system should be thoroughly purged, and nothing is so acceptable to the Stomach as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, after which use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They invigorate the system, and can be taken by Children with perfect safety.

THE POOR LITTLE SUFFERER will be immediately relieved by using Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

THERE is not such a reliable purgative known as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are safe, pleasant, and efficacious, and cause neither nausea or griping pains. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, the great Blood Purifier.

HELMBOLD'S COLUMN.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

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FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
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HELMBOLD'S COLUMN.

APRIL,

MAY, and

JUNE.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

In these months,
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
Cures all eruptions of the skin.
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
Cures the worst form of blood diseases.
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
Enters heavily into the circulation of the blood.
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
Beautifies the complexion.
All powders and outward applications destroy the skin, rendering it harsh and coarse. Look at the skin of old maids, and those who have used such any length of time. My advice is to discontinue them and use
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
One bottle is equal in strength to one gallon of the syrups or decoctions as usually made, and a wine glass added to a pint of water equals the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink. Try it this way.
A delightful beverage.
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
A pleasant, safe, and agreeable cathartic.
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Used in all affections where a purgative medicine is needed.
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Harmless to a child, and taken by children.
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Supersede magnesia, salts, and every other purgative.
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Certain in effect and pleasant in operation.
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Is not a patented pill.
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Are composed of Catawba grape juice and fluid extract rhubarb.

How to proceed in the
spring and summer months
to insure new life, new blood, new vigor,
Purchase two bottles of HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, and one box of PILLS—worth their
WEIGHT IN GOLD.
No better investment can be made for so small a sum.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

HAS ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE FAME.

All of my preparations are meritorious. A period of twenty years has PROVED THIS to be the case.

See remarks made by Benjamin Travers, F. R. C. S. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.

See REMARKS of the GREAT CHEMISTS AND PILL MEN OF AMERICA.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.,
No. 154 N. Third street, Philadelphia, Pa.

H. T. HELMBOLD—Esteemed Friend:—We congratulate you on having the handsomest, and, at the same time, the MOST EFFECTIVE PILL that we have ever known for the purpose intended.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

H. T. HELMBOLD will remark, in conclusion, that his remedies are the result of long and careful study. The Fluid Extracts have been before the public twenty years; the sale of them in that time proves their value. All have been benefitted by them who followed my instructions, and to-day they stand UNEQUALLED in the extent of their sale and UNSURPASSED by any Medicament in the Dispensatory of the United States, not excepting a single HERB, ROOT, PLANT, or scientific preparation.

Pharmaceutical I claim all mine to be, and have never patented a single one.

To dispel any impression or prejudice that might exist in the minds of many against my Preparations from the publicity given through advertising, and that I am and have been a druggist for a period of twenty years, and more conclusively to prove this see letter:—

[From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.]

NOVEMBER 4, 1854.

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown streets, Phila.

ALL STAND ON THEIR MERITS.

The Pill I have thought of offering to the afflicted for ten years.

They are now perfect, and I shall stake my time, money, and fame on their effectiveness. The inviting style in which the Pill itself is made, the bottle, label, wrapper—all show with what care they have been prepared. After examination, no English or French preparation will show greater care, and I am really proud of them.

Instead of the nauseous-looking, carelessly-prepared Pills vended generally and put up in wooden boxes, and made generally or offered by those having no experience as physicians, druggists, or manufacturers of medicines, test the medicine offered by your obedient servant,

H. T. HELMBOLD.

CRYSTAL PALACE DRUG STORE, 534 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PALACE PHARMACY, GILSEY HOUSE, BROADWAY, AND TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEW YORK.

TEMPLE OF PHARMACY, CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, and 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HELMBOLD'S COLUMN.

HELMBOLD'S

Catawba Grape Pill.

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INSURANCE.

Life Insurance Policies

Secured from Forfeiture

BY A LAW OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

AQUILA HAINES, of Philadelphia, Pa., insured September 11, 1865, under Policy No. 11,316, for $5,000, giving one-third loan note, and paying semi-annually. *He failed to pay the premium due March 11, 1869. He died August 5, 1869, FIVE MONTHS after failure of payment. The whole amount of the Policy, less the premium due the Company, was promptly paid* at the Pennsylvania Office, SIXTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1869.

Nineteenth Annual Statement

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Massachusetts Mutual

Life Insurance Company

OF SPRINGFIELD,

MASSACHUSETTS.

CALEB RICE, President.
CHAS. McLEAN KNOX, Secretary.
JAMES WEIR MASON, Actuary.
GEORGE JUNKIN, Solicitor in Philada.

DIRECTORS IN PHILADELPHIA.

J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER, D. C. WHARTON.
Attorney to accept service in Pennsylvania.
JOHN KNOX MARSHALL.

First. Capital stock, nothing. Company purely mutual. Dividends declared and paid annually on the contribution plan.

The value, as nearly as may be, of the real estate held by the company	$97,000·00
Cash on hand	5,681·26
Cash in banks, specifying the banks:—	
First National Bank, Springfield	12,467·95
Second " " "	17,704·15
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission	46,705·23
Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien in real estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	1,258,009·62

	Par Value.	*Market Value.*
Amount of stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value:—		
464 shares of New York and Massachusetts Nat. Bank Stock	$46,400	$65,555
U. S. bonds 1881, 6s; 1868, 5-20s; 1868, 5-20s; 1874, 5s	258,700	280,450
City of Springfield, New York, and Michigan State bonds	74,000	78,600
150,264 shares of Railroad stocks and bonds	176,400	181,275
	$555,500	$606,880

	Par Val.	*Market Val.*	*Amt. loaned on them.*
Amount of stocks held by the company as collateral security for loans	$93,400	$115,180	$59,435·60
Interest on investments due and unpaid			3,000·00
Accrued interest not yet due			52,754·32
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value:—			
Premium notes secured by value of policies			768,952·62
Loans on personal securities			54,594·25
Loans on policies			1,517·62
Unpaid prem. in course of collection, Quar. and semi-an.			220,522·86
Deferred ditto, premiums			177,771·86
Office furniture			6,306·40
Amount of losses during the year adjusted but not due, less $10,000 reinsurance			67,590·00
Amount of losses reported to the Company but not acted upon			18,000·00
Amount of losses resisted by the Company and in suspense			29,500·00
Amount of dividends due and unpaid			30,583·68
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks combined R at 4 per ct.			3,061,283·76
Amount of cash premiums received			833,036·78
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums:—			
Loan notes			310,041·92
Interest received from investments			175,840·06
Amount of losses paid during the year			297,300·00
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums			1,761·53
Amount of dividends declared during the year			158,571·92
Amount of dividends paid			181,148·26
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and salaries paid to agents and officers of the company			227,344·65
Amount of taxes paid by the company			8,382·81
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures			148,863·27

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

State of Massachusetts, County of Hampden, ss.:—

Be it remembered that on this fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1871, before the subscriber, a Notary Public in and for the State of Massachusetts, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared Caleb Rice, President of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and made oath that the following is a true statement of the condition of the said Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company upon the 31st day of December, A. D. 1870.

And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied they have assets safely invested to the amount of $3,419,303·79. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said company.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1871. STEPHEN E. SEYMOUR, Notary Public.

Foster S. Dennis, of New Bedford, Mass., insured March 9, 1863, under Policy No. 6913, for $5000, giving one-third loan note, and paying quarterly. His policy lapsed September 9, 1867. *He died September 8, 1868, fifteen months after* the premium was due and unpaid. The whole amount of the policy, less unpaid premiums, was *promptly paid under the Massachusetts non-forfeiture law.*

JOHN KNOX MARSHALL,
State Agent for Pennsylvania.
GEORGE H. WILTBANK,
General Agent Eastern Penna. and New Jersey.
OFFICES, S. E. Cor. SIXTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
ROBERT P. HARRIS, M. D., Medical Examiner in Philadelphia. 5 29 mwf6t

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON
CHESNUT STREET.

CORNELIUS & SONS'
RETAIL
SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY St.

GAS FIXTURES.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY
RAILROAD LEASE.

STOCKHOLDERS
OF THE
Camden and Amboy Railroad, Delaware and Raritan Canal, and New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company,
ARE INVITED TO SIGN A CONSENT TO LEASE THE WORKS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, NOW READY AT THE OFFICES OF
SAMUEL WELSH, Chairman, No. 218 South DELAWARE Avenue.
D. M. ROBINSON, No. 138 South THIRD Street.
GAW, BACON & CO., No. 315 WALNUT Street.
THOMAS A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 WALNUT Street.
BULL & NORTH, THIRD and DOCK Streets.
5 24 10t

CARPETINGS, ETC.

25 Cents per Yard,
By the Roll,
4-4 MATTING.
5-4 do. 30 Cents.
ALSO,
Best Parlor Matting.
3-4 and 7-8 Stair do.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
17 fmw3m PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

FRESH
CANTON MATTINGS,
ALL WIDTHS,
WHITE, CHECK, AND FANCY
LOW PRICES.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
3 1 wsm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

SAFES MARVIN & CO.'S FIRE-PROOF ALWAYS DRY, BURGLAR-PROOF 721 CHESTNUT Street

SAFES MARVIN & CO.' FIRE-PROOF ALWAYS DRY, BURGLAR-PROOF. 721 CHESTNUT Stree

SAFES MARVIN & CO.'S FIRE-PROOF ALWAYS DRY, BURGLAR-PROOF. 721 CHESTNUT Street.
5 5 fmw6m

THE BEST COAL.

ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and wfm5] No. 818 SWANSON St. above Queen.

LONDON LETTER.

The Treaty of Washington—Earl Russell and Lord Redesdale on the Alabama Claims—An International Fan Competition—Rejected Addresses—The Tichborne Claim—The Battle of Dorking—Tom Hughes on Canada, Etc., Etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, May 16, 1871.

Thanks to the enterprise of the *Times'* correspondent at Philadelphia, we have got the full text of the Treaty of Washington before us, and public opinion is of course very busy upon it. The general feeling is, I think, one of satisfaction and relief, for we all feel that we have a right to look you confidently in the face and claim to have proved the sincerity of our desire to sacrifice anything, short of national honor, for the sake of lasting amity. Surely, the question has reached its dying day at last. Nine years have passed away since the unfortunate escape of the Alabama brought it into being, and now we heave a deep sigh of relief (not regret) at the prospect of relegating it forever to the mummy-chamber of history. We gladly notice that, on your side, that position which no Englishman would ever have conceded—that the Queen's proclamation of neutrality was a grievance—is now tacitly abandoned, and that there is nothing in the treaty that alleges or even hints that we have any atonement to make beyond such as may be found to be due in respect of damage actually done by the Alabama and her consorts. More substantial proof of the "friendly spirit" in which this country has approached this settlement could hardly have been given than her consent to waive the advantages of her strictly legal position in the question of liability, and to be judged by a retrospective application of new rules of international law. Rule 1 bears obvious marks of having been expressly framed to convict us in the matter of the Alabama, but it may still be doubted how far the arbitrators will find us guilty when they come to apply those perhaps intentionally vague expressions "due diligence," "reasonable grounds for belief," "(vessels) *intended* to cruise," to actual circumstances. It may not be difficult to see on which side the balance of concession lies, but we are not disposed to be too curious to look. Enough for us if we have convinced you of our national good-will, and by this treaty secured a more cordial understanding between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family.

This morning we learn by cable that there is every probability of the treaty being ratified by the Senate, and little doubt is felt here that Parliament will do the same, though a threatening cloud has, I grieve to say, appeared in the atmosphere of the House of Lords, where last night Lord Russell gave notice that, on Monday next, he will move an address to her Majesty praying that no convention for the settlement of the Alabama claims may be ratified which contains conditions contrary to the law of nations and the British municipal law in force at the date of the alleged depredations. But the treaty will, if the steamer bearing it arrives in due course, have been ventilated in the Commons before Monday comes, so we may hope this storm-cloud will be dissipated ere it bursts.

There was something both new and true, to our thinking, in Lord Redesdale's remarks on the same hackneyed question a few nights back. Has any one observed, he asked, now that President Grant's Government represents all the States alike, that the South is in effect asking damages for injuries which the South itself committed? When the principal has been forgiven, are not claims against the agent *ipso facto* barred? Is not this a case of A allowing his partner to proceed against A's own agent?

But enough of this grave subject, absorbing though it is just now. One of the novelties of the London International Exhibition, which has by this time been found to be a worthily popular and attractive resort, is an international fan competition. The competition was confined to ladies under the age of five and twenty, and as many as 120 fan mounts, beautiful and artistic workings in and on such diverse materials as silk, vellum, ivory, lace, woods, paper, and peacocks' feathers, were sent in. Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, has carried off the third prize, a £10 note (!), with an admirably-executed "Skating Scene." Her art faculties are indeed of an exceptionally high order, and they have been carefully and thoroughly trained, as all will allow who saw the bust of the Queen which she exhibited at the Royal Academy a couple of summers back.

Mentioning the Royal Academy, I cannot refrain from noting *en passant* that after accepting the many hundreds of pictures which throng the walls of its halfscore galleries, it this year rejected no less than two thousand five hundred! One would hardly have believed that even in crowded London so many luckless wights were struggling with brush and palette for a livelihood. Manchester *millionaires* must all have their picture-galleries nowadays, and their long and not discriminating purses are answerable for a great deal of the trash upon which good oil colors are wasted.

Two *causes celebres* at Westminster have formed an item in every public print and most private conversations of these last few days. The Crown has been prosecutingseveral young men, among whom Boulton and Park are the prominent names, on a very serious but unmentionable charge, of which they were last night, much to the relief of the public, acquitted; while in the Common Pleas Sir William Bovill and a special jury are busy with the so-called Tichborne claim, which involves an ancient baronetcy and a rent-roll of £24,000 a year. Seldom, if ever, has so interesting and romantic a story been laid before a British jury. Seventeen years ago the young officer of carbineers who, if the present claimant be really he, is now Sir Roger Tichborne, was shipwrecked in the Southern Seas, and believed by all but his mother to be lost. Ten years later, the mother's repeated advertisements produced the present claimant from the Bush in Australia; he came to England, was recognized by the mother as her son, recognized, too, by several former brother-officers, and by the family lawyer and banker, and now seeks to oust the present possessors from the Tichborne title and estates. His story is that an American vessel picked him up and carried him to Melbourne, where poverty drove him into low life and obscurity, till by chance the mother's advertisements met his eye. His opponents flatly deny his identity with the person he professes to be, declare him to be a rank impostor, and assert that his whole story is trumped up in conspiracy with an old colored servant of the family (now in his interest), whom they accuse of having furnished him with all the family history and other facts on which his statements hang. There are two hundred witnesses to be examined, so you may form some idea of the time the trial is likely to occupy, and the money it is costing daily. In the Boulton and Park case seventeen counsel were engaged, of whom five were present, and two past, members of the House of Commons.

A remarkable sensation has been produced by a paper in *Blackwood* styled "The Battle of Dorking." The author, taking the imaginary position of a twentieth-century historian, narrates with alarmingly vivid verisimilitude an invasion of England by an enemy of the latest Prussian type, who, after beating our channel fleet, lands, routs our forces, and overruns the island. It is a sufficiently opportune warning of what may one day happen if we don't wake up to the real state of our national defenses.

You should read the thoughtful and suggestive preface which Tom Hughes has written for Mr. Philpot's new "Guide Book to the Canadian Dominion." He is of opinion that your interests no less than hers would best served by Canada's independence, but owns that *if* she has not strength or character to stand alone, annexation is probably the best thing that can happen to her.

Miss Burdett Coutts, the wealthy and beneficent, has accepted a peerage, and will henceforward be the Baroness Burdett Coutts.

TEMPLAR.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOOVER'S NEW CHROMOS.

"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.

"Mary and St. John," size 22x28, a most sublime chromo.

"The Beautiful Snow," size 16x22, a very impressive picture.

"The Holy Family," size 22x28, a real gem.

"Delhi, Del. Co., N. Y.," size 22x28, a beautiful autumn scene.

Published and sold, wholesale and retail, by J. HOOVER, No. 804 MARKET Street, 3 18smw3m Philadelphia, second floor.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates. All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

Looking-Glasses,

ALL NEW STYLES,

At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAMES W. HAVENS,

IMPORTER OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,

Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 904 WALNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 27\

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING

ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.

WILLIAM B. BILL, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,

Henry Lewis.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investments are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins,	Augustus Heaton,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,	F. Ratchford Starr,
J. Livingston Erringer,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
R. P. McCullagh,	Edward Y. Townsend,
Edwin M. Lewis,	John D. Taylor,
James L. Claghorn,	Hon. William A. Porter.
Benjamin B. Comegys,	Edward S. Handy,

Joseph Carson, M. D.

OFFICERS.

President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary—R. P. MCCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 3fmwf

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

For circulars apply to

Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
230,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	25,250·00
95,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	90,000·00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'k't v'l	$1,298·257·00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911·73
		$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

C. C. NORTH, President.
A. V. STOUT, Vice-President.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,

MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.

Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,

$7,000,000.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,

$255,397·89.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.

CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

NO UNPAID LOSSES.

Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851·78

CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,

No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL ..... $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871, $1,705,319·07.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$1,516,967·92
Ground Rents	22,980 33
Real Estate	55,920·70
U. S. Gov. 5-20 Bonds	45,000·00
Cash on hand	24,449·62
	$1,705,319·07

DIRECTORS.

William H. Hamilton,	Jesse Lightfoot,
John Carrow,	Robert Shoemaker,
George I. Young,	Peter Armbruster,
Joseph R. Lyndall,	M. H. Dickinson,
Levi P. Coats,	Peter Williamson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Joseph E. Schell.

Samuel Floyd.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full) ..... $200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870 ..... 600,383·00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON Assistant Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1854.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

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Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

HAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871	$3,050,536
Receipts of P 70	2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870	137,050
	$2,233,2
Losses paid in 1870	$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$324,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,265
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,456
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM

WILLIAM BROCKIE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,687,452·35
INCOME FOR 1871,	LOSSES PAID IN 1870,
$1,200,000.	$272,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 3 10 1y

SNOWDON & RAND'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 12

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

Nemesis, Thursday, June 1, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, June 3, at 2 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, June 10, at 12 M.
City of Dublin, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 13, at 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.

CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,

$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.

STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY,

Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these rates are positively much cheaper than other first-class lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.

Apply to *WALLER & CO., Agents,*
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans direct on Tuesday, June 13, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——— June ———.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 3, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 3.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday, June 8, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Thursday, June 15.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.—PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.

The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, June 1, at 3 P. M., noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS

For all the above lines,
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LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
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SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
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MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 98 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $38; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray.	ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson.	BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry.	ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street,

THE FASHIONS.

From the New York *Tribune* we obtain the following information with regard to the latest fashions in feminine attire:—

It is true that goods are much lower in prices than for many years. But the enormous quantity required for street as well as home costumes forms a very expensive aggregate, from 20 to 40 yards of silk being used. The extremely long and full overskirt, added to the very full underskirt, almost makes up the quantity for two dresses. Thus the ruching, ruffling, and flouncing, the large sleeves, etc., if purchased made up, of a light, moderately-priced silk suit, will not infrequently cost $75 or $80. Heavier silks, more elaborately trimmed, run as high as $400 and $500.

Five and six yards of costly silk are ruthlessly cut into bias or straight strips for ruching, which, with the magic presto of Fashion's wand, may be *passe* before half worn. It is scarcely less economical to have one's material made up by one's dressmaker, as the amount of work makes necessary corresponding pay; the only remedy seems to be a small outlay in patterns cut to fit the form at some Mirror of Fashion, and with a good sewing-machine, to become, at an immense saving of money if not time, one's own dressmaker, being the gainer of, at the very lowest estimate, $25 up to $50 and $60.

The real India pongee has made its *debut* before an admiring public. It is very elegant, soft, and substantial, yet quite cool enough for the warmest days, of a pale buff, as it is unbleached. This material is very different from the so-called Japanese silks, both in texture and appearance. The pongee adds to its other attractions that of washing quite as well as cotton goods, without losing its beautiful silky lustre. The frayed ruches make a lovely, soft, fluffy trimming intermixed with brown or black silk ruches laid beneath. There are also real pongee parasols to match these costumes. Lace for trimming is more extensively used than ever, and in the end is more economical. It is of no consequence how beautiful or costly the garniture of a dress may be; it has a short reign, and is then consigned to oblivion by the caprice of *la mode*, while on the contrary lace is always fashionable and never loses its value. Guipure lace is found in colors to suit the costume; for example, a silky, silvery white grenadine was beautifully trimmed with violet bands of silk edged with guipure of the same tint. *Duchesse* lace, which very much resembles Honiton, is profusely used, also Valenciennes in all its real richness, and its "counterfeit presentment" in the patent lace of that name is extensively used for trimming, such as being laid under black lace, also for the ornamentation of white suits.

Fringe has been revived, and will be used, as the season wears on, in excess. On the beautiful cameo and opaline silks of two shades, and indeed upon all dresses wherein two colors are used, fringes can be made to order by sending a sample of the material. Moss trimmings make an exceedingly appropriate heading for fringe. The fashionable fringe of the day comprises a great variety in style, daintily tasselled, flossy, block, plain sewing silk, and crimped. What is termed "block fringe" has each alternate tassel or portion of the fringe made of a different shade; for example, a beautiful costume of *cafe au lait*, silk and brown, is trimmed with a fringe of the two shades, either mixed or blocked in sections. These fringes are placed upon the edges of overskirts, polonaises, sleeves, and simulating vests, the same as ruches. For plainer costumes and black grenadine, Tom Thumb fringe is still in favor. Bows are revived, also, and are extensively used upon the dress; ofttimes at the back, in lieu of a postilion, a large butterfly bow is placed, or at the point of the basque, upon the corsage, in place of buttons, and confining the ends of trimming. *Passementerie* at the heading of lace has not yet lost caste; nor are the interests of childhood forgotten, for there are most delightful dainties gotten up for the adornment of tiny specimens of humanity; robes of the extremest delicacy seem as if woven by the hands of goblin sprites into exquisite designs, suited only to the tender years and innocent helplessness that they are destined to enwrap. If babies dream—and who can doubt that these souls, fresh from Heaven, have not their own small rose-tinted visions?—surely in their dream-bestowed intellect they must be grateful for the soft garbs, the masses of silken embroidery, the marvels of workmanship that do not clash with the daintiness of their natures. Hamburg embroidery in insertions and edgings is very extensively used upon children's *pique* suits as well as their under-clothing. Handsome and substantial, it defies all "wear and tear." For ladies' under-garments, as well as for combing-jackets, dressing and breakfast sacks, embroidery and braiding are quite obsolete; cut bias and straight tucking guipure edge embroidery, fine Hamburg and imitation *Duchesse* lace are used in the greatest profusion.

Parasols are a great improvement upon the infinitesimal toys of the past. Were it not for the delicacy of their finish and fine material they might be called umbrellas, so excellent a protection are they from the sun, wind, and rain. For real use upon shopping expeditions and the "constitutional," as the daily walk is called, we find parasols of dark blue, deep damson, and purple, with straight strong handles; again of black, lined and faced on the outside with blue and crimson. These are made of twilled pongee and silk serge; also, in fine pale buff cambric, lined or simply scalloped and bound with colored silk. The walking-stick, the Swiss muslin over silk, and the always pretty lace-covered and dainty white silk parasol, rival their more substantial neighbors. It is impossible to avoid being suited with so large a variety to choose from.

Spring bonnets have already been described, but many changes have arisen in the dainty creations for summer wear. The piquant gipsey bonnets are larger than their predecessors, but none the less quaint and becoming. Possibly some of the fair readers of the *Tribune* have seen firemen's hats, which is the nearest description to a new hat excessively odd and pretty. The front is turned up and faced with puffings of snowy tulle over the palest amber silk; around the rather high crown is a ruching of black gros-grain and thread-lace in barbes; upon the crown a cluster of creamy-tinted roses with long tendrils and dull mossy leavy leaves falling at the back, intermixed with the barbes and loops of ribbon. Another *petite Frou-Frou* of snowy chip was bound upon the edges with lilac velvet, a black-dotted lace depended from the back, trimmed with thread edging; a plaiting of velvet and black lace around the crown, upon which nestled a bunch of silk violets. Lovely gipseys are made of pink, blue, and lilac *crepe de chene*, gauze, and black lace. For travelling, broad-brimmed, round hats are of brown straw or tea color, again in *cafe au lait*, trimmed with ribbon to match pale creamy roses, tea roses, or ostrich tips. A grey hat was extremely ladylike and in good taste as corresponding with the grey pongee travelling suit, trimmed with grey ribbon and a cluster of pink roses imbedded in dull moss.

Large beads are becoming very fashionable. Gold beads, sacred to the memories of our grandmothers; beads of jet, some plainly set, others barred or dotted with gold; pearl beads, and beads of ebony and sandal-wood; and

"Amber, that sorrowing sea-birds have wept."

More expensive necklaces of gold are heavily wrought, and covered with minute and exquisite arabesque chasings. The finest taste is exhibited in the absence of all glaring incongruities for travelling. The eye will no longer be offended by soiled weather-stained ribbons, creased, sodden velvet trimmings, and trailing skirts. Taste and fashion combined have remodelled our travelling public into Quaker-like simplicity. Linen costumes are imperative. Handsome suits of fine foulard, pongee, and silk serge are simply trimmed with plain bias bands, closely-fitting sleeves, and basque waist, or polonaise; over this a linen polonaise is worn as a protection, closely buttoned, and trimmed simply with side plaitings and a Gabrielle front, with three or four deep box-plaits at the back. This style of linen polonaise can be looped up and worn over a corresponding linen skirt also. Cheap goods of cotton and wool should be avoided for travelling purposes, as dampness shrinks and gives them a rough, common look, and the sun and air invariably fade them. Rather expend a little more upon a good article, such as the fine English mohair, pongees, and twilled foulards, soft in texture and simply plain in colors, as greenish grey and all the other shades of greys and browns. Overskirts to the dress, or the polonaise skirt, must be very long and only looped up at the sides. The style of travelling dress to be preferred, when so many pieces make up one's toilette, is the skirt and polonaise closely fitting, easily adjusted, a quantity of narrow fluted ruffling to be provided for the neck and wrists, which last much longer than linen collars and cuffs, and the inevitable, impossible-to-do-without linen blouse, polonaise, or duster, a neat little strap for the shawl and satchel, with an accommodating lock guaranteed to keep in order. All this makes an *ensemble* calculated to produce a perfect spirit of content in the heart of woman—and independence!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A SINGLE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE most skeptical of the efficacy of HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS in Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, etc. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA creates new, fresh, and healthy blood, beautifies the Complexion, and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, and all eruptions of the skin. 5 3wthsTw

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,

5 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the company, No. 518 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, June 5, at 10 A. M., when an election will be held for eight Managers to serve during the ensuing year.

MICHAEL NISBET,

5 6 9 13 17 20 24 27 31 6 3 Secretary.

☞ THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, causing neither nausea or griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day—most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, the Great Purifier, and they will insure new life, new blood, and renewed vigor. Try them. 5 3 wthsTw

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,

5 30tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ ALL POWDERS AND OUTWARD APPLIcations close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse, and flabby, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a Fresh, Healthy, and Youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly; use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS and HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, which beautifies the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury, or other deleterious drugs. 5 3wthsTw

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwfs

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier; thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system, and readily enters into the circulation of the blood, after purging with HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, the foul humors that have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are thoroughly reliable. A test of 20 years has proved this. Try them. 5 3 wthsTw

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ IF YOU DESIRE A MILD, PLEASANT, safe, and agreeable Cathartic, which will cause neither nausea or griping pains, use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; their component parts being Catawba "Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb." Should you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new fresh blood and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. 5 3wthsTw

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents; or by mail, 30 cents. 11 28mwfs

☞ IF YOU WOULD HAVE NEW LIFE, NEW Blood, and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. Purify the Blood and Beautify the Complexion by the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They are no cheap patent medicines, but thoroughly Pharmaceutical, and are not equalled by any English or French preparation. 5 3wthsTw

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17s

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rpi

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A.M. & 1·10 and 7·30 P.M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·20 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7·30 P. M.
First Pacific Express	10·00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·10 P. M.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·49 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·30 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·40 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·40 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	7·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	10·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	6·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	8·15 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FOR NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·15 a. m. Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 a. m. Express, and 3·30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·15 a. m. and 3·30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.

At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Riverside, and Palmyra.

At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Fish House.

The 11·30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m., New York Express Lines, and 11·30 p. m. Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7, 8·15 and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m. for Trenton.

At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 6·45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.

At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 11 a. m., 6·45 p. m., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 6 p. m. for Bristol.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 a. m., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·15 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 and 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·15 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.

At 9·30 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, and at 5 p. m. for Milford.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 a. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6 and 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.

At 6 a. m., 2·30 and 6·30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6 and 11 a. m., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6 a. m., 1 and 3·30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WM. H. GATZMER,

May 29, 1871. Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 3·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 829 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

May 15, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8·00 a m
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY,

Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, 8·45 and 11 a. m., 2·15, 4, and 6·30 p. m.

Leave West Manayunk, 6·10 and 9·30 a. m., 12 noon, 3·05 and 5·15 p. m.

SUNDAYS,

Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·50, 5·40, and 6·40 P. M.

Leave Belmont, 9·25, 10·25, 11·25 a. m., 1·25, 2·25, 3·25, 4·25, 5·15, 6·15, and 7·05 p. m.

Exchange Tickets to and from Belmont are sold by conductors of Park train of this Company, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth, and Green and Coates street cars, good on lines mentioned.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 9·50 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Chicago without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 40·5 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·30 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.

Depot, Ninth and Green.

ON AND AFTER MAY 8.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·30, 12 30, night.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 7, 8·45, and 11·05 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 8·20, and 10·20 p. m.

The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 6·50, 7·25, 10, a m. and 5·30 and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 7, 8·45, p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.

Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 8, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a.m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 8·50, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·38, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·20, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 5·08, 5, 6·25, 6·45, 7·45, 8·20, 9·45, 10·20 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a m., 1·30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·30 a. m. and 6·36 p. m.

The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schuss' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 4 p. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a. m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 12·25 and 5·20 p. m.

For points on Perkiomen Railroad leave Ninth and Green at 1·30 p. m. Returning, leave Schwenksville at 4·45 p. m., arriving at Ninth and Green at 6·50 p. m.

Passengers by 1·30 p. m. train connect at Phœnixville with train for Pottstown and Reading.

Passengers taking the 7, 7·35, and 11 a. m. and 5·30 and 6·40 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 5, and 7 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection. G. A. NICOLLS,

General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 24.

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 10 A. M., 2·30, 7·10, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·45 P. M. This train stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction, 6·30, 8·50 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5·30 P. M. Stops at all stations. The 5·30 P. M. will run to West Chester on Saturdays.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10 A. M., 2, 5, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·35 A. M. Stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 5·25, 8·10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Stops at all stations.

A train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 8 A. M. every Monday.

ON SUNDAY

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7 A. M. and 5P. M.

H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Freight (with passenger car)	7·00 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	3·45 P. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic:—

Freight	12·45 P. M.
Mail	4·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	6·15 A. M.

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE:—

For Haddonfield..9 and 10·15 A. M., 2 and 4·15 P. M.
For Atco and intermediate stations.....10·15 A. M.
For Hammonton and intermediate stations.6 00 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE:—

Haddonfield, 6 and 11 A. M., and 1, 3·15, and 10 P. M.

Atco, 12·15 P. M.; Hammonton 6 A. M.

Night line for Haddonfield leaves Camden 11·30 P. M.

Freight must be delivered at Vine street wharf by 4 P. M. to insure its transportation next day.

5 12 D. H. MUNDY Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE short Middle Route to the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, Northern Pennsylvania, Southern and Interior New York, Buffalo, Auburn, Rochester, the great Lakes, and the Dominion of Canada.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

Takes effect May 15, 1871.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 a. m. (accommodation), for Fort Washington.

7·35 a m. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverly, Auburn, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 a. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 a. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·35 and 5·20 p. m. for Abington.

2 p. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 p. m. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4 p. m. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem.

4·30 p. m. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·15 p. m. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·15 and 11·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55 and 10·35 a. m.; 2·15, 5·20, 8·15, and 10·20 p. m.

Doylestown at 8·25 a. m., 4·45 and 6·45 p. m.

Lansdale at 7·30 a. m.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 a. m., 3·05 and 10·00 p. m.

Abington at 2·45 and 7·00 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethleh

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

The Work of the Building Inspectors—Permits for New Buildings Taken Out—List of Dwellings and Other Structures.

We finish up the list for the month of May by presenting below a list of the principal building improvements for which permits have been taken out the last eleven days, viz., from the 20th to the 31st, inclusive:—

Dwellings.—Three on Dickerson street, near Fifth, 16 by 58, three stories; permit by Joseph C. North.

Four on Mountain street, near Eighth, 15 by 34, two stories; permit by Charles Clare.

Six on Kater street, near Twelfth, 13 by 28, three stories; permit by Bradley & Bros.

Two on Bainbridge street, near Twelfth, 18 by 48, three stories; permit by the same.

Two on Moyamensing avenue, near McClellan street, 18 by 39, two stories; permit by Shaw & Paul.

Eighteen on Dudley street, between Sixth and Seventh, 14 by 46, two stories; permit by Jacob George. Also, six more on Sixth and Seventh streets, 16 by 67, two stories; permit by the same party.

Eight on Nineteenth street, between Ellsworth and Alter, 16 by 43, two stories; permit by John Baterson.

Two on Bainbridge street, near Twenty-second, 16 by 44, three stories; permit by James E. Hagerty.

Two on Kater street, near Twenty-second, 16 by 28, two stories; permit by same.

Two on McClellan street, near Moore, 14 by 30, two stories; permit by same.

Two on Media street, above Fifty-fourth, 14 by 32, two stories; permit by D. Foot.

Eight on Erdman street, east of Perkiomen, 16 by 28, three stores; permit by Cyrus Cadwalader.

Fourteen on Kershaw street, east of Lancaster avenue, 16 by 28, two stories; permit by Hiram Horter.

Two at corner of Lackawanna and Orthodox streets, Frankford, 17½ by 42, three stories; permit by Francis Deal.

Two on Sharpnack near Main street, Germantown, 12 by 30, two stories; permit by Albertus King.

Three on Hancock, near Columbia avenue, 18 by 45, three stories; permit by F. H. Burkle.

Two at corner of Sellers and Oakland streets, Frankford, 16 by 44, two stories; permit by Amos H. Taylor.

Two on the west side of Gold street, near Hartwell avenue, Chesnut Hill, 16 by 26, two stories; permit by John B. Joslin.

Two on Sixth street above Thompson, 20 by 56, three stories; permit by Solomon Wagner.

Ten on Columbia avenue, between Willington and Seventeenth streets, 18 by 60, three stories; permit by John Davy & Co.

Eight on Almond street, between Dauphin and York, 13 by 28, two stories; permit by Watson Elbersen.

Four on Emerald street, above Cumberland, 13 by 28, three stories; and five more on Firth street, 12 by 28, two stories; permits by Jos. S. Manuing.

Plaster Mill—On the east side of Beach, between Coates and Brown, 100 by 128, two stories; permit by B. McKeage.

Boat House—On the Schuylkill, rear Gray's Ferry road, 15 by 60, one story; permit by J. West Horner.

Shop—On Hope, near Norris, 18 by 34, three stories; permit by William McKee.

Factories—At No. 427 Carpenter street, 30 by 80, one story; also, a two-story office and stable; permit by Messrs. Coulter & Co.

On Second street, below Erie, 66 by 100, three stories; permit by Edwin F. Durang; another adjoining 30 by 100, one story, and another 68 by 97, five stories high; permits by the same.

On west side of Tenth street, near Poplar, 20 by 50, four stories; permit by John Supplee.

Stable—On Catharine, near Sixteenth, 15 by 75, three stories; permit by Gamon & Harris.

Stores and Dwellings—One on the north side of Market, east of Fortieth street, 20 by 77, three stories; permit by John A. Palmer.

One at the corner of Ninth and Fernon streets, 16 by 46, three stories; permit by James J. Mullin.

One at the corner of Twenty-second and South streets, 17 by 68, three stories; permit by B. McGee.

Dye House—On Taylor street, between Coral and Adams, 24 by 100, one story; permit by Eli Lowe.

THE EFFECTS OF RUM—A DISTRESSING CASE.—Detective Reeder's attention was yesterday called to a most distressing case of drunkenness and misery by a woman named Sample, living on Naudain street, above Eighteenth. This woman has two children, one a little girl of four years and the other a boy aged two. The mother has been drunk almost without interval for weeks past, and, of course, has allowed the little ones to suffer the most shameful neglect. Mr. Reeder paid a visit to the house, and there found the children in an almost indescribable condition of filth. They were almost starved, and from the appearance of the room it would have been more suitable for a hog-pen than a habitation for human beings. The drunken mother was out at the time, and the officer removed the children. They have been sent to the Northern Home for Friendless Children.

AID FOR THE PITTSTON SUFFERERS.—Mayor Fox is receiving subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the terrible mine disaster at Pittston.

This morning he received from—

E. C. Knight	$500
William F. Hansell	100
George F. Tyler	50
Thomas J. Diehl	5

The contribution by Mr. Knight was at once forwarded to Theodore Storey, chairman of the General Relief Committee, President of the First National Bank of Pittston.

A BAR-TENDER BEATEN.—George Smith, the proprietor of a beer saloon at Passyunk road and Federal street, was badly beaten by two men named Benjamin Arnold and George Wilson last night, in his own establishment. These men were drunk, and entered the place for the purpose of buying more liquor. The demand was refused, when they went out, and procuring a couple of axe-handles they returned and beat the proprietor in a shocking manner. The ruffians were afterwards arrested, and have been sent to prison by Alderman Bonsall.

STRANGE BUT TRUE.—This morning Lieutenant Haggerty, of the Third district police, found a young girl, giving the name of Emma Ducee, in company with a negro named Thomas Freeman, in Gillis court, a locality in the centre of the Bedford street slums. She said that she used to work in Bloomsburg, N. J., where also her dusky companion was employed, and that she wanted to marry him. The Mayor, believing her to be of unsound mind, will send her to some Rosine association.

ASSAULTED BY TWO POLICEMEN.—Mr. James McMahon, who works in the stable on Tenth street, below Sansom, appeared before Alderman Smith this morning, and charged Police Officers Frank McGuire and Cornelius Brannan, of the Fifth district, with assaulting him yesterday. The complainant also gave the opinion that he is in continual fear of bodily harm from these defendants, and he desired them to be placed under bail. The magistrate fixed the amount at $600 each.

AN OFFICER BADLY BEATEN.—Officer Crox, of the Seventh district police, sought to arrest, at Second and Brown streets, last night, a man named William Thomas, who was intoxicated and making a disturbance there. A number of the friends of Thomas collected around the officer, and beat him so badly that he is now confined to his house. Officer McGuire arriving, Thomas was placed under arrest, and has been held in $600 bail by Alderman Toland.

THE MAYORALTY.—We hear that Mr. Samuel G. King, member of Select Council from the Eleventh ward, has positively withdrawn from the political arena as a candidate for Mayor. This sets the question as to who will be candidate adrift again. Perhaps the Democracy will fall back upon Mayor Fox, notwithstanding his recent declination.

RESUMED.—The efficient and obliging Superintendent, T. H. Wilson, Esq., of the Germantown branch of the Reading Railroad Company, at the request of a large majority of the residents of Chestnut Hill, has ordered the blowing of the steam-whistle five minutes previous to the departure of each train to be resumed, to the great convenience of the inhabitants.

LARCENY.—Rachel Goddard and Harriet Vanzant were arrested last night at Ninth and Race streets for larceny, on a warrant issued by Alderman Hibberd. The accused have been each held in bail.

BASE BALL.—This afternoon the Athletics play a match game with the Olympics of Washington. The latter club has a splendid "team," comprising five of the old Red Stocking nine.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.—Following is a list of arrivals, coastwise and foreign, during the month of May, at this port:—

Coastwise.		*Foreign.*	
Ships	9	Ships	14
Barks	4	Barks	38
Brigs	9	Brigs	50
Schooners	648	Schooners	44
Sloops	521	Sloops	—
Steamers	340	Steamers	2
Barges	139		148
Boats	1907		
	3568		

SALE OF PICTURES.—A number of fine pictures from the private collection of Count de Marneffis are now on exhibition at the art gallery of M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street. The collection includes works by Eugene Verboeckhoven, Richard Sohn, Robbe, Kreutzer, C. Becker, B. C. Koekkoek, Carl Hubner, M. A. Koekkoek, and other well-known artists, which will be sold at auction on Friday at noon.

THE FRUIT AND FLORAL FESTIVAL at the Arch Street M. E. Church commenced last night. It is held in the chapel, which has been handsomely decorated for the occasion. It is well worth a visit even on one of these hot evenings, for the rooms are cool and well ventilated, and strawberries, ice-cream, flowers, etc., are in abundance. The festival will continue during Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings of this week, and will undoubtedly be a success.

TILL TAPPING.—Two boys, named John Smith and John Leary, are under bonds by Alderman Allison for stealing yesterday a small quantity of cash from a store at Ridge avenue and Jefferson streets.

SCHOOL CONCERT.—Last night the Reynolds School gave a brilliant concert at Concert Hall to raise money for the purchase of a library for distinguished scholars.

BOY DROWNED.—James Schaffer, a lad of six years, was drowned in a pond at the Falls of Schuylkill last night. He lives in that neighborhood.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Phil & E 7s	92½	500 sh Leh N St	37½
100 sh O C & A R	52⅝	200 do	37⅞
300 do	52⅝	1300 do	38
600 do	52⅝	100 do	38
250 sh E Penna	59½	100 do	b5. 38⅛
100 sh Feeder Dam	44	200 do	38
4 sh Penna R	62⅛	100 do	38½
100 sh Leh Nav	37¾	500 do	b30. 38¾

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Counterfeiting.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The case tried to-day was that of Henry Mercer, charged with manufacturing and selling counterfeit five cent pieces. The evidence for the Government was to the effect that a Treasury detective succeeded in being invited by Mercer to his house, where he purchased $20 worth of the counterfeits and saw Mercer making them. He soon afterwards sent a Deputy Marshal to Mercer's place, who captured him and all his apparatus. On trial.

Dull.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Finletter.

The business of the court to-day was very dull, there being but two prisoners in the dock. Several petty ball cases were disposed of. Philip Donegan was sentenced to a fine of $50 and an imprisonment of sixty days for selling liquor to a man against the remonstrance of his wife.

Pilots.

Court of Common Pleas.

In the case of the Pilots' Society vs. Collins, this court has decided in favor of the right of plaintiffs to collect pilotage from vessels whose masters do not take on pilots, as required by law, except in the case of licensed coasting vessels.

ROBBERY AS A FINE ART.

Sneak-Thieves Robbing Fifth Avenue Mansions with a Trained Pigeon—Discovery of the Gang and Their Arrest—A Marvel of Criminal Industry.

For some days past sneak robberies of an unusually clever character have been perpetrated on the residents in the neighborhood of Lexington Park and Fifth avenue by a gang of young boys aided by a pigeon. The modus operandi of the thieves was really very clever. They first threw their trained pigeon over the fence or wall into the rear yard of the house they proposed robbing, and then two of them went to the front basement door. They asked leave of the servant to catch their pigeon, which had flown in the rear yard of the house. The request, to all seeming intent a proper one, was invariably granted, and one went into the yard. While he was endeavoring to catch the pigeon and attracting the attention of all in the house to the rear yard, the other thief glided into the front basement with a bag and scooped in all the silver ware and valuable property he could lay hands on and then promptly skedaddled. Sufficient time having elapsed, the trained pigeon was at once caught and the second thief left. The silverware was then found to be stolen. Among the families thus robbed are Charles Guitte, No. 48 East Thirty-eighth street; Julia Powers, No. 23 West Forty-eighth street; B. F. Romaine, No. 8 West Forty-seventh street; Mrs. Ayres, No. 675 Seventh avenue; Mrs. O'Sullivan, No. 274 Madison avenue; Mr. H. Ford, No. 351 Fifth avenue; Mrs. Lois, No. 7 Park avenue; Mr. W. Watson, No. 70 Park avenue; Joseph Duryea, No. 562 Fifth avenue; Mrs. Beobrecker, No. 118 East Fortieth street; Mrs. Shelden, No. 3 East Thirtieth street; S. Bach, No. 14 East Forty-third street; and Thomas Whittaker, of No. 139 E. Forty-fourth street. The value of the property stolen in these cases varies from $6 to $150, and foot up to almost $1200. Captain Byrnes, of the Twenty-first precinct, with his detectives Grace and Fallon, arrested Henry Ottenburgh, alias Joseph Burke, alias Henry Oates, twenty years of age, of East Thirty-eighth street, who has just left the State Prison, where he served two years. He confessed that he was one of the thieves, and that John Cuminsky and Henry Ackerly, boys fourteen years old, formed the gang. They were arrested. Cuminsky has an elder brother a State Prison bird. Captain Byrnes then received information that Gustavus Brandies, of No. 179 Spring street, was the receiver of the stolen goods, and arrested him. The prisoners will be arraigned at Yorkville Court to-day, when further facts concerning this latest ingenious mode of robbery will be developed.—*N. Y. World, to-day.*

MURDER IN JERSEY CITY.

A Man's Skull Fractured by a Blow of the Fist.

A tragedy similar in general features to the McGrotty murder was enacted in Jersey City last evening, at the corner of Barrow and Grand streets. John F. Kitrick, bar-tender for a liquor dealer there named Shoffel, became engaged in a controversy with a man named Edward Ives, about payment for drinks. Kitrick finally leaped over the bar, and, seizing Ives by the throat, gave him a blow with his fist behind his ear, which fractured his skull. He then threw him out upon the pavement. Officer Wiggins, connected with the Second precinct police force, happened to be near at the time, and took Kitrick into custody. Ives was taken to police headquarters, whence, after his wounds had been dressed, he was carried to the City Hospital. There he lay in an unconscious state until nine o'clock last evening, when he died. Kitrick is to have an examination before Justice Seymour to-morrow.—*N. Y. Post, last evening.*

CROQUET!
CROQUET!
CROQUET
Full size set only $2·50.
We have the very best make of Croquet, Apple, Wood, Bird-eye Maple, Rock Maple, and Box Wood.
WM. H. HOSKINS,
Stationer, Engraver, and Steam-Power Printer
No. 913 ARCH STREET,
5 30 smw1 PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION

The Pittston Tragedy.

Verdict of the Jury.

National Insurance Convention.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE STATE.

Verdict of the Jury in the Pittston Calamity.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PITTSTON, May 31.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the recent disaster at the West Pittston Mine, worked by Blake & Co., rendered a verdict this morning. After detailing the facts of the casualty the jury declares that the miners met their death from the improper ventilation of the mine; that when the breaker took fire there were no means of supplying the men with fresh air; and that the means of ventilation were not such as required by the act of March 30, 1870.

It furthermore finds that there was negligence on the part of employes of the company in not keeping portions of the machinery properly oiled; and further, that the company had employed on the day of the accident a greater number of men than the act already referred to warrants.

It finds further that Mr. Thomas W. Williams, Inspector of Mines, knew of these violations of the law, but did not protest against them, and that he has failed in his duty in not applying to the courts for an injunction against the operators.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Commodore John R. Goldsborough has been ordered to the naval station at Mound City.

Ten dollars were added to the

Conscience Fund

of the Treasury to-day, being the unpaid income tax on the share of an estate to which the sender had fallen heir.

A Cabinet Meeting

was held to-day, to close up the routine of business previous to the President's departure to-morrow morning for Long Branch. Some of his household proceeded thither to-day, to make the preparations for the family.

Secretary Fish,

with Mrs. Fish, will leave Washington on Friday for New York, to take farewell of their daughter, who is about to leave for Europe. The Secretary will return here next week.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Friends' Yearly Meeting.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The first public meeting for worship of the Yearly Meeting of Friends was held this morning at the meeting-house in Rutherford Place. A large number of persons from neighboring cities were present. The meeting was opened with prayer by Anna M. Starr, of Richmond, Indiana, after which addresses were made by Deborah Wharton, of Philadelphia, Dr. James W. Haines, of Indiana, and Sarah Hunt, of New Jersey.

The Insurance Convention.

NEW YORK, May 31.—In the Insurance Convention to-day a resolution was passed to hold an adjourned convention at New York on the 18th of October, and a sub-committee of three was appointed to consider the subject of making the convention permanent and if desirable to report at the adjourned meeting in October a constitution, etc.

Proposals for Bonds

to-day, $4,053,300 at 111·05 to 111·71. The awards will be two millions at 111·05 to 111.50.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—Cotton strong, with a downward tendency; middling upland, 17½c.; low middlings, 16½c. Flour quiet, but firm on good grades; Howard street superfine, $5·25@6; do. extra, $6·37½@7·25; do. family, $7·25@8·50; City Mills superfine, $6·25@7·25; do. extra, $7@8; do. family, $8@9; Western superfine, $5·37½@6; do. extra, $6·87½@7·25; do. family, $7·25@8·50. Wheat dull. The first receipt of new wheat, a small lot of white from Georgia, in bad condition, sold at $3. Corn—white Southern at 77@79c.; yellow Southern steady at 75c. Oats dull at 62@63c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady and stock scarce at 94@94½c.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Cotton strong; sales 1000 bales at 17¾c. Flour steady and in fair demand; sales 8000 bbls. State at $5·05@6·80; Ohio at $6·25@6·90. Western, $5·06@7·15. Wheat quiet but firm, and no sales. Corn firmer, and scarce; sales of 36,000 bushels mixed Western at 68@70c. for unsound and 71@75c. for sound. Oats dull; Western and Ohio 64@66c. Beef dull. Pork unchanged. Lard quiet but firm; steam rendered, 9¼@10⅝c.; kettle, 10⅝. Whisky quiet and steady at 92½c.

THE WEATHER.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7·45 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation.	*Barometer.*	*Thermometer.*	*Direction of Wind.*	*Velocity.*	*Force of Wind.*	*State of Weather.*
Baltimore	30·04	75	S. W.	11	Brisk.	Cloud
Boston	29·92	69	.....	..	Calm.	Cloud
Cape May	30·00	67	S. W.	8	Gentle.	Fair
Cheyenne	29·21	50	W.	12	Brisk.	Fair
Chicago	29·96	70	N. E.	2	V. gent.	Clear
Cincinnati	30·02	71	S. E.	2	V. gent.	Cl. up
Detroit	29·93	70	N. W.	2	V. gent.	Fair
Indianapolis	29·97	71	.....	..	Calm.	Cloud
Key West, Fla	29·99	77	S. E.	15	Brisk.	h.rain
Memphis	30·04	81	S. W.	6	Gentle.	Fair
Mt. Washington	30·15	50	N. W.	18	Brisk.	Cloud
New Orleans	30·16	78	E.	2	V. gent.	Fair
New York	29·83	74	S. W.	8	Gentle.	Cloud
Norfolk	30·09	75	S. W.	18	Brisk.	Fair
Philadelphia	29·99	80	E.	..	....	Fair
Pittsburg	30·08	74	N.	..	....	Clear
St. Louis	29·97	76	S.	1	....	Fair
Washington	30·02	75	S. E.	4	Gentle.	Cloud
Wilmington, N.C	30·16	80	S.	10	Brisk.	Fair

—Young ladies in Iowa select shoes in company with their beaux. They always take No. 2's, and exchange them next day for No. 5's.

—An Irish schoolmaster recently informed his pupils that the feminine gender should be applied to all ships and vessels afloat, except mail-steamers and men-of-war.

—A Bennington, Vt., man is trying to invent a portable water wheel which will supersede locomotives. With one of these wheels and a tub of water mounted on wheels, he claims the vehicle will run until the water evaporates.

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Condition of Mr. Colfax.

More Indian Troubles.

Additional Troops Called For.

New York Coal Sales.

Religious Anniversaries.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Sale of Coal.

NEW YORK, May 31.—At noon to-day the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company sold at auction 80,000 tons of Scranton coal. The auctioneer commenced with lump coal, the first bid being $5, and at this price about 800 tons were disposed of in lots of 100 tons. The price then fell to $4·65, at which rate over 9000 tons were sold. Steamboat coal was started at $4·95, and fell to $4·75, the bulk of the lot going off at the latter rate. Grate coa was started at $5, and fell slowly to $4·95, at which all was disposed of. Egg coal was started at $5·15, and held the same throughout the sale. Stove coal commenced with a bid at $6, and sold rapidly at $5·85, $5·87, $5·77½@$5·80. Chesnut coal opened at $4·60, then went up to $4·62½ and $4·65, at which latter price the lot was closed out. The sale was attended by about two hundred dealers, who bought rapidly. The coal was all made deliverable at Elizabethport in June.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Health of Mr. Colfax.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Vice-President leaves to-night for home. He has fully recovered the use of his voice, and walks about. He feels well, and only requires rest to fully restore his health.

There are prospects of serious times on the

Indian Frontier.

A requisition for additional forces has already been made by Gen. Schofield. The Arizona Indians are on the war-path.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

American Congregational Society.

BOSTON, May 31.—The financial operations of the American Congregational Society for the year cover the amount of $163,597; balance on hand, $37,143; unpaid subscriptions, $48,525. E. S. Tobey, of Boston, was elected President.

The American Unitarian Association

re-elected Henry Chapin, of Worcester, President, and Wm. C. Bryant, of New York, and John Wells, of Boston, Vice-Presidents. Among the directors chosen are Mrs. Frederick T. Gray and Mrs. James Freeman Clarke.

AN OHIO TRAGEDY.

A Father, Mother, and Son Shot by a Disappointed Lover—The Mother Instantly Killed, the Father Mortally Wounded.

The Cleveland *Leader* of the 29th has the following:—

The most horrible murder which has been perpetrated in Northern Ohio, an appropriate crowning horror, was perpetrated on Saturday afternoon in Richfield, Summit county, about twenty-two miles from this city. The circumstances are as follows:—

A young man named Hunter, while living at his home in Michigan, became acquainted with and enamored of a young lady named Chloe Gargett, of Richfield. She was about twenty-two years of age, he twenty-eight. He was informed that a marriage was impossible, peremptorily ordered to desist from all correspondence, and to give up whatever pretensions he had to Miss Gargett's hand. This aroused the demon in his bosom. He swore that he would have her or slay her, and used every means in his power to execute his threat.

Last week he concluded that all endeavors to obtain her in marriage would be useless, and he set about to take her life. He came to this city and stopped at the City Hotel, where he took the stage for Richfield Saturday. Arriving at his destination in the afternoon, he repaired immediately to the house of Mr. Robert Gargett, and asked where the daughter was. "It makes no difference where she is," answered the father, "you cannot see her,"

"I will see her," said he, "or I'll kill all of you."

The father hereupon ordered him to leave his premises, and Hunter drew a revolver and fired, hitting the old man in the head.

The old man fell, rendered insensible by the wound, and the mother, who was standing near by, cried out to her daughter:—

"He has killed your father, fly, fly!"

The daughter ran up stairs and the murderer aimed at the mother, shooting her in the head and causing instant death. The fiend shrieked that he would kill all of them, and rushed forward towards the staircase where the daughter had disappeared. The lady's brother, Rodney, here grappled him, and a violent struggle ensued. In a minute the bloodthirsty man triumphed. He leaped forth from the clutches of the brother, and, raising his revolver, fired at him a shot that put him beyond the power of interfering. Rodney rushed into the street, frantic from his wound, filling the air with shrieks and screams, the life blood trickling from his wound.

In the meantime, the daughter, hearing the second report of the pistol, and seeing her brother stagger through the streets, leaped from a second-story window into the street and sought refuge in a neighboring house. An old lady, in whose house she entered, secreted her in a cellar, and then returned to her front door just in time to meet the bloody murderer on the threshold. He demanded admission and was refused. The brave woman stood before her door, barring the passage-way, and stoutly refusing him admittance. He here again declared his purpose to kill the young woman, mingling his threats with the most unseemly oaths, and saying that she should either wed him or die.

It became evident now that Hunter's plan was to assume insanity, and he at once began to play this part as a closing scene in the dire tragedy. A mother lay dead bathed in her blood, a father was mortally wounded, a son was rendered wild and insane from a shot, and the author of all this crime now began to enact the *role* of a madman. With the seven-shooter in his hand, four barrels loaded, he mingled with the excited throng, calling himself a murderer, and extending his blood-stained hand to all he met. "Shake hands with me," said he; "see how it seems to shake the hand of a murderer." "I was determined to kill or marry her." "If you don't shake hands with me I'll shoot you." "Hurrah for a murderer." With these and other cries he staggered about the streets, compelling every one to shake hands with him, and finally wandered back to the house where lay the dead mother and the wounded father.

Here in front of Mr. Gargett's house a man from the crowd slipped behind the murderer and threw him to the ground. An instant later he was bound, the revolver wrenched from his hand, and all power of doing harm taken from him.

The excitement existing among the crowd was intense, and a strong disposition was manifested to hang the murderer at once without trial. The friends of law and order, however, prevailed, and Hunter was placed in confinement to await a judgment for his crimes. The Doctor arrived yesterday during the forenoon. The fate of the son depends more upon his own conduct than anything else. If he can be kept quiet and calm, he will probably recover. The father has a bullet in his brain, and may live some days, though there is every probability that the shadows of death will thicken about him before long.

Hunter was taken to Akron, to be confined in jail. On the way he conversed freely with his guardians, stating that he did wrong to shoot the father and mother, and only intended to kill the daughter.

The family of Mr. Gargett had resided for many years in West Richfield, where the crime was perpetrated. They had here amassed quite a fortune, and lived content, enjoying the esteem of all their neighbors, who now mourn the loss death has made among them. Hunter was of Michigan, and says he is of a highly respectable family.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The Stock Exchange and Gold Board adjourned soon after noon, and the only transactions subsequent to one o'clock were conducted in a desultory market on the sidewalk in Broad street. The adjournment was as needful as appropriate, for the close atmosphere of the Open (?) Board, in which the stock market is temporarily located, was highly detrimental to the comfort, if not the health, of those who were compelled to attend there in the execution of their business. Out of respect to the day the flag on the Stock Exchange was lowered to half-mast.

"The money market was easier, with three per cent. as the general rate on call loans, with exceptions at two and four per cent. Owing to the half holiday a great number of loans stood over undisturbed. Prime commercial paper was dull and quoted at 4½@5½ per cent. discount. Foreign exchange was quiet and barely steady at previous quotations.

"The Government list was steady and without important alteration. The currency sixes, as natural in a time of such easy money, were firmer. A leading firm on Broad street is offering the new five per cent. bonds at 111½ currency, which is ⅞ per cent. below the price of Mr. Boutwell.

"The dealings at the Stock Exchange were confined chiefly to the three or four stocks which have been the features for the past few weeks. A raid was made on New York Central by the 'bears,' in anticipation of a sharp decline to follow the decision of Commissioner Pleasanton on the subject of the tax of $1,150,000 on the eighty per cent. scrip dividend declared in December, 1868. This movement seemed to excite the ire of the 'Commodore,' for he sent his agents into the market and not only accepted all the stock which the 'bears' offered down to 98¾, but turned the price upward to 100. Rock Island advanced to 121¾, but Reading was weak, and went off to 118¾. Pacific Mail was strong in anticipation of the annual statement, and Western Union recovered to 58¾. Ohio and Mississippi, after recovering to 49¼, fell off to 48¾ on a rumor that the pool had marketed their stock and ceased operations in it."

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